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SIXPENCE.

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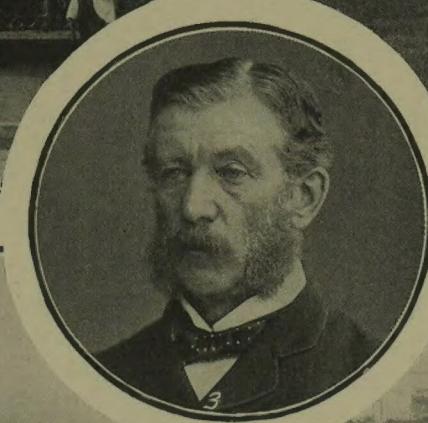
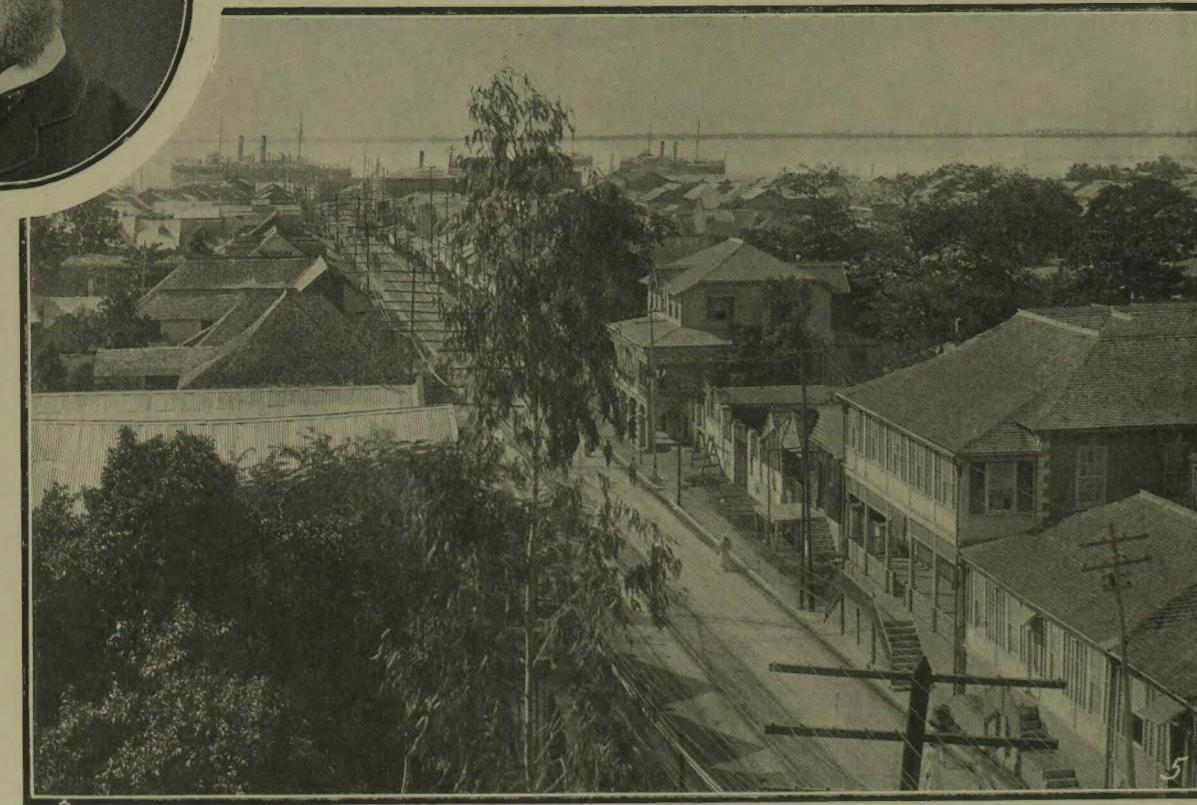
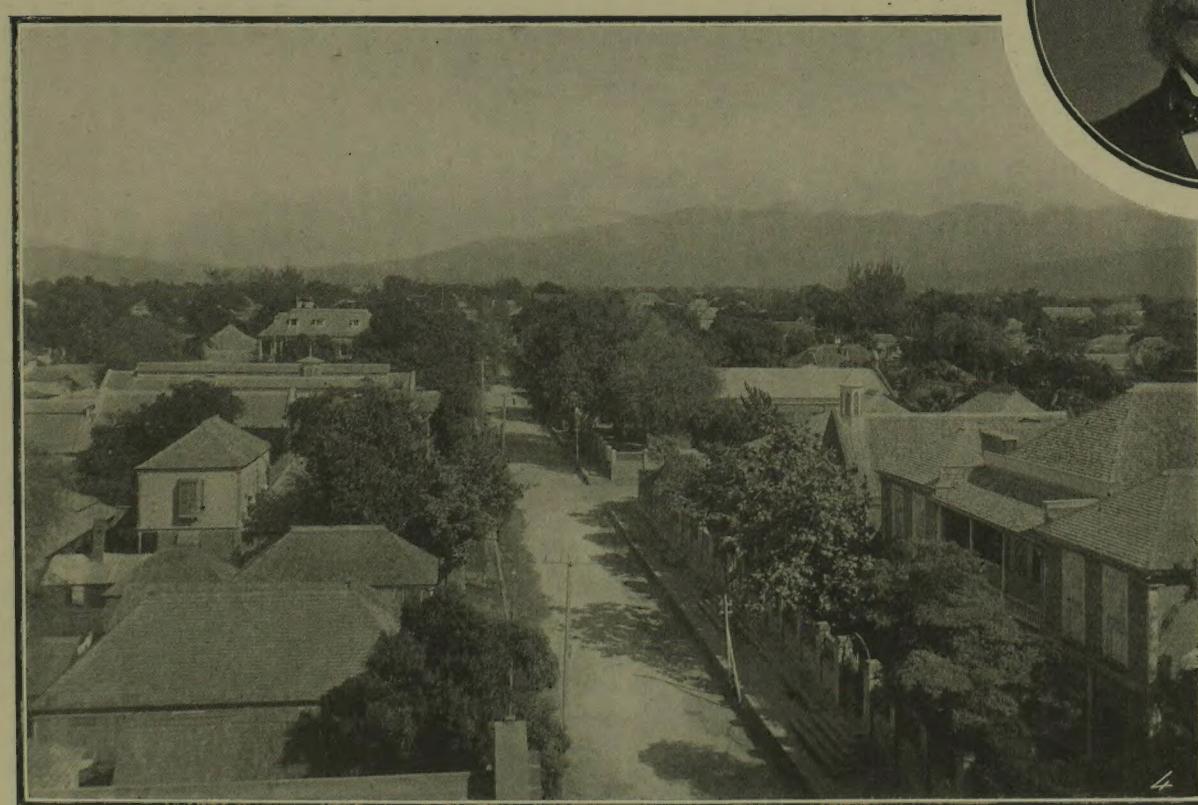
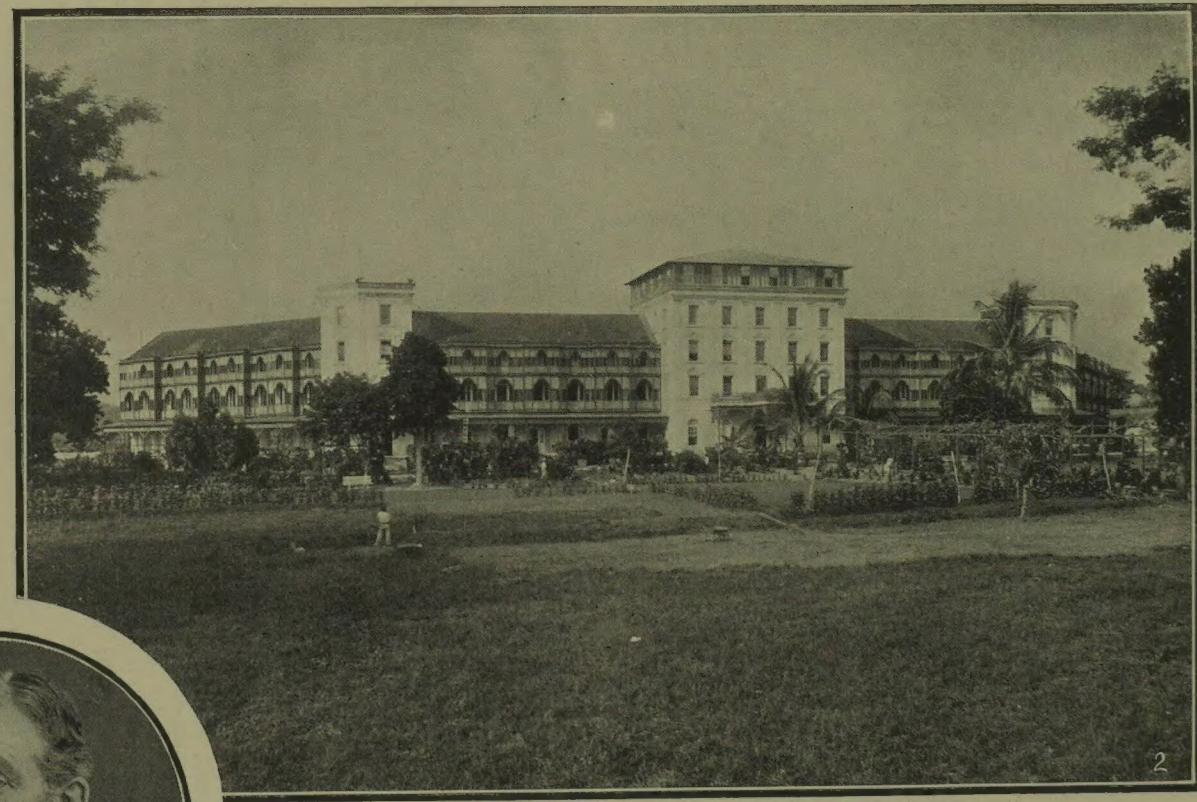
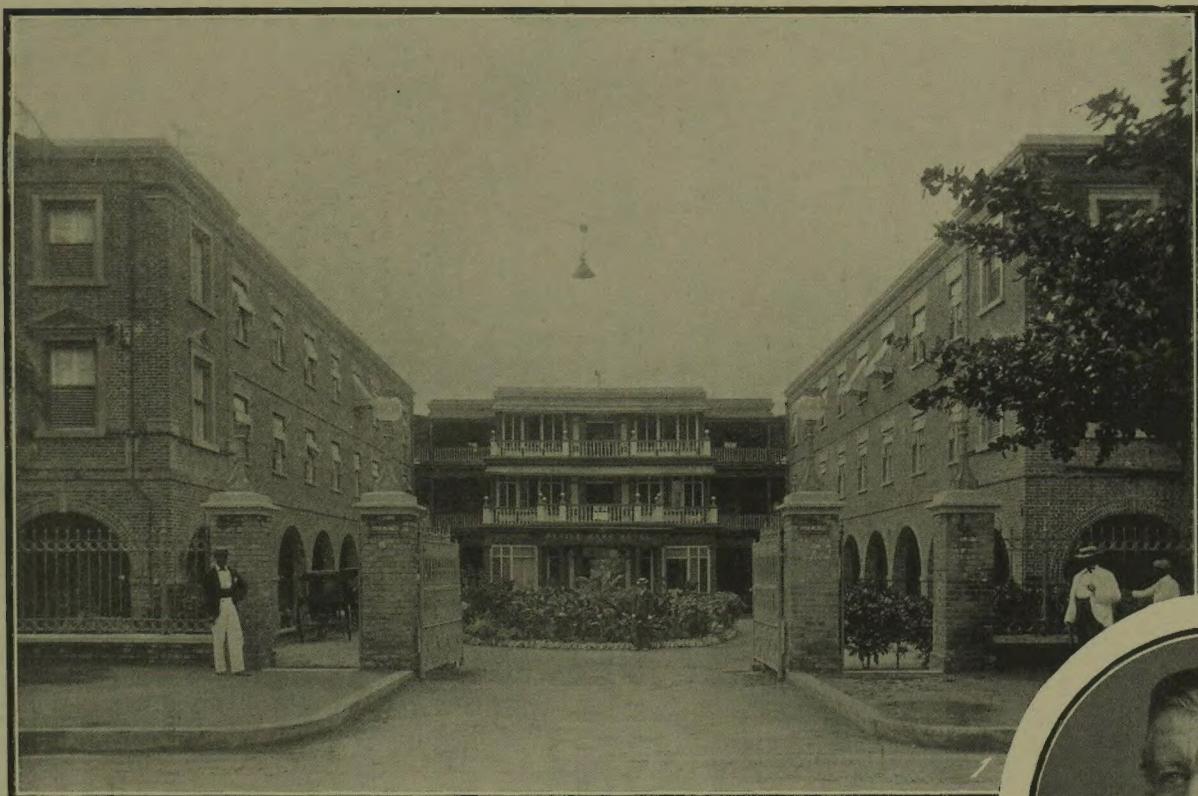
1. THE PATRON OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

2. DURING THE LECTURE: ON THE SCREEN THE TWO PEAKS OF RUWENZORI WHICH THE DUKE
NAMED AFTER QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND QUEEN MARGHERITA.

3. THE KING CONGRATULATING THE DUKE AT THE CLOSE OF HIS LECTURE.

THE FIRST TIME A BRITISH SOVEREIGN HAS ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY:
THE KING AT THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S LECTURE.—[DRAWN BY S. BEGG.]

OUR FAIREST WEST INDIAN TOWN WRECKED BY EARTHQUAKE: KINGSTON, JAMAICA.



1. CROWDED WITH ENGLISH VISITORS: THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL REPORTED WRECKED—MYRTLE BANK HOTEL.—[Photo. Brennan.]

2. A RESORT OF ENGLISH VISITORS: CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL.—[Photo. Brennan.]¹

3. AN EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL REPORTED KILLED IN THE EARTHQUAKE: SIR JAMES FERGUSON.—[Photo. Russell.]

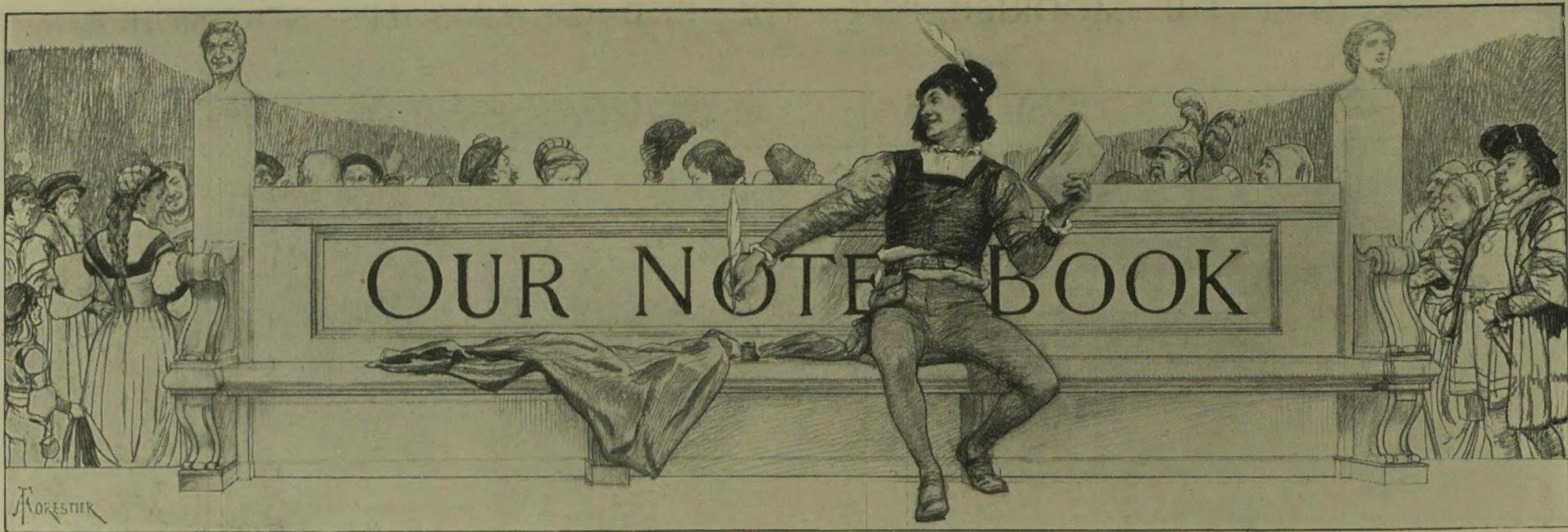
5. A BEAUTIFUL KINGSTON THOROUGHFARE: KING STREET.—[Photo. Duperly.]

4. IN THE DEVASTATED DISTRICT: DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.—[Photo. Brennan.]

On the afternoon of January 14, Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, was visited by an earthquake. Details of the disaster are still lacking at the moment of writing, but it is said that the damage is very extensive. A great number of distinguished English visitors who had gone to the West Indies for the Agricultural Conference were believed to be in Kingston at the

JAMAICA'S PREVIOUS MISFORTUNES.			
Kingston destroyed by fire (£200,000 damage)	1780	Great cyclone destroys banana crop	1886
The town partially destroyed by fire	1843	Island devastated by rain and hurricane	1899
Commercial centre burnt	1862	Banana plantations destroyed by hurricane	
£150,000 worth of damage by fire	1882	(sixty-five deaths)	1903

time. They included the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Jesse Collings, and Mr. Arnold Forster. Sir James Fergusson, a former Postmaster-General, was reported killed. Kingston owes its origin to the earthquake which in 1692 destroyed Port Royal. Thereafter Kingston rose into importance as the official capital.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN many ethical societies and ethical discussions which I have attended it was asserted, or rather assumed, that deeds were important and words were not. I even remember some modern moralists' pressing upon me a book called "Creed and Deed," in which I believe the importance of the latter was contrasted with the unimportance of the former. The same view prevails very largely about all collections of words in comparison with action. I pass over the not uninteresting preliminary fact that words are deeds. The case is much stronger than that. People talk as if reasons and explanations were not important; as a matter of fact they are the only thing that is important. From a man's deeds you can only discover what he does; you must listen to his words to discover what he means. When he acts you will only learn what he has succeeded in doing. But when he speaks you will have learnt what he was trying to do. If I have to make a selection between Creed and Deed (I should prefer them both) I should certainly select Creed.

The objections raised by modern Englishmen against the House of Commons are an interesting example of that mysterious force which leads modern Englishmen, when they do grumble, always to grumble at the wrong things. It is stupid to complain of Parliament because it talks a great deal, because it is not rapid or business-like. It is stupid to sneer at the Talking Shop; the mediæval word Parliament means Talking Shop. Members of Parliament are there to deliberate principles of fundamental policy; and the real objection to them is that they do not do it. The real objection to the Commons is not that they discuss, but that they do not discuss. Instead of that large open discussion that ought to go on among the intellectual leaders of a people, that large open discussion with its natural and splendid separations, its natural and splendid angers, we have far too much of a systematic drilling of settled interests and a kind of automatic avarice. Parliament is certainly not too theoretic. On the contrary, Parliament is a very great deal too practical. It is too practical as any band of men silently defending strong interests is practical. In short, men too little realise what is really the matter with the Talking Shop. It is that there is altogether too little of the talking and altogether too much of the shop.

There are many passing examples of this monstrous fallacy that talking does not matter, but that acting does. Generally speaking (there are beautiful exceptions), generally speaking, if a man acts, but does not talk, it is because the action he is performing will not bear talking about. The strong, silent man commonly uses his strength in cases where silence is golden, and also highly safe. Here, among a hundred others, is a case of this persistent and preposterous ignoring of the importance of mere speech. Most of the English papers, when dealing with the present ecclesiastico-political position in France, do an essential unfairness to the Catholic party by regularly mentioning the proposals of the anti-clerical party, but never reporting their vocabulary and the tone of their fine, but exasperating rhetoric. I do not blame the English journalists for being on the side of M. Clémenceau; he has a side and a very good case. I do not blame M. Clémenceau for being irritated with clergymen; I am myself. But I do blame the English journalists for making it appear that the Clémenceau party are merely mild officials offering innocent civic terms, and then not reporting the speeches in which these mild officials avow themselves

violent and pitiless Atheists who regard Christianity as a poison to be utterly rooted out of the earth. It may be quite fair to praise the French Ministers; it may be quite fair to blame the Catholics for their obstinacy and suspicion; but it is emphatically not fair to blame the Catholics for their obstinacy and suspicion, and then suppress the fact that the French Ministers go about declaring that they will destroy Christianity if they can. "With a superb gesture," said one of them, "we have extinguished in heaven those lights that shall never be lit again." "We must have done with this Christian idea," said another. A third said, "Nous avons chassé ce Jésus-Christ—." But I think, though I am not squeamish myself, that this mild official pronouncement many of my readers will prefer me to leave in the French.

What impresses us is not a man's actions, but his avowed reasons for his actions. Words are sometimes more important than deeds. If a man in a crowd says to us, with polite expressions "Let me pass," we do not mind his passing. If he says, "Let me pass, because I am a fine handsome fellow of manifest high breeding, while you are clearly from your appearance a somewhat distasteful cad," then the practical action, which was in the first case harmless, becomes in the second case insupportable. The first request is one to be granted at the first flash; the second is one to be resisted to the last drop of the blood. Yet in both cases the ultimate external action is the same.

Let us try and remember this in judging such difficult foreign questions as that of the conduct of the French Catholics even when they reject apparently harmless proposals. I might parallel it on my own part with any other harmless proposal. For instance, as far as I know, and I know nothing about it, the Channel Tunnel is a harmless proposal. I have no technical knowledge which would enable me to believe that the Channel Tunnel would be a military menace to England. I distrust the kind of men who insist on such military dangers, because they are mainly of the type that makes war on the weak and gets beaten. Therefore, as far as a harmless citizen is concerned, the Channel Tunnel is a harmless proposal. But suppose that the Cabinet Ministers who were building the Tunnel went about declaring that now, at last, the French armies had a chance against us. Suppose the English Government declared through several of its members that the dream of Napoleon was now to be realised by the Republic, and that the camps of Boulogne could be used once more. Suppose an English politician said, "With a superb gesture, we have torn down from St. Stephen's this Union Jack which men shall never hoist again." Suppose another said, "I am in favour of the Channel Tunnel; we must have done with this notion of England." Or suppose another said, "We have hunted this John Bull out of Anjou, Normandy, Calais; it is time to hunt him out of England. I am in favour of the Channel Tunnel." Surely it is obvious that if these things were said, the practical proposal which had been harmless would become anything but harmless. What the Ministers said would become infinitely more important than what they did. What they did would become infinitely less important than why they did it. Hence I say that it is grossly unfair to give a picture of the passion of French clericals without giving also a picture of the passion of French anti-clericals. I have no doubt that the clericals say the most insane things. But in saying that their enemies thirst to ruin religion, they are

not saying an insane thing. They are saying what their enemies say.

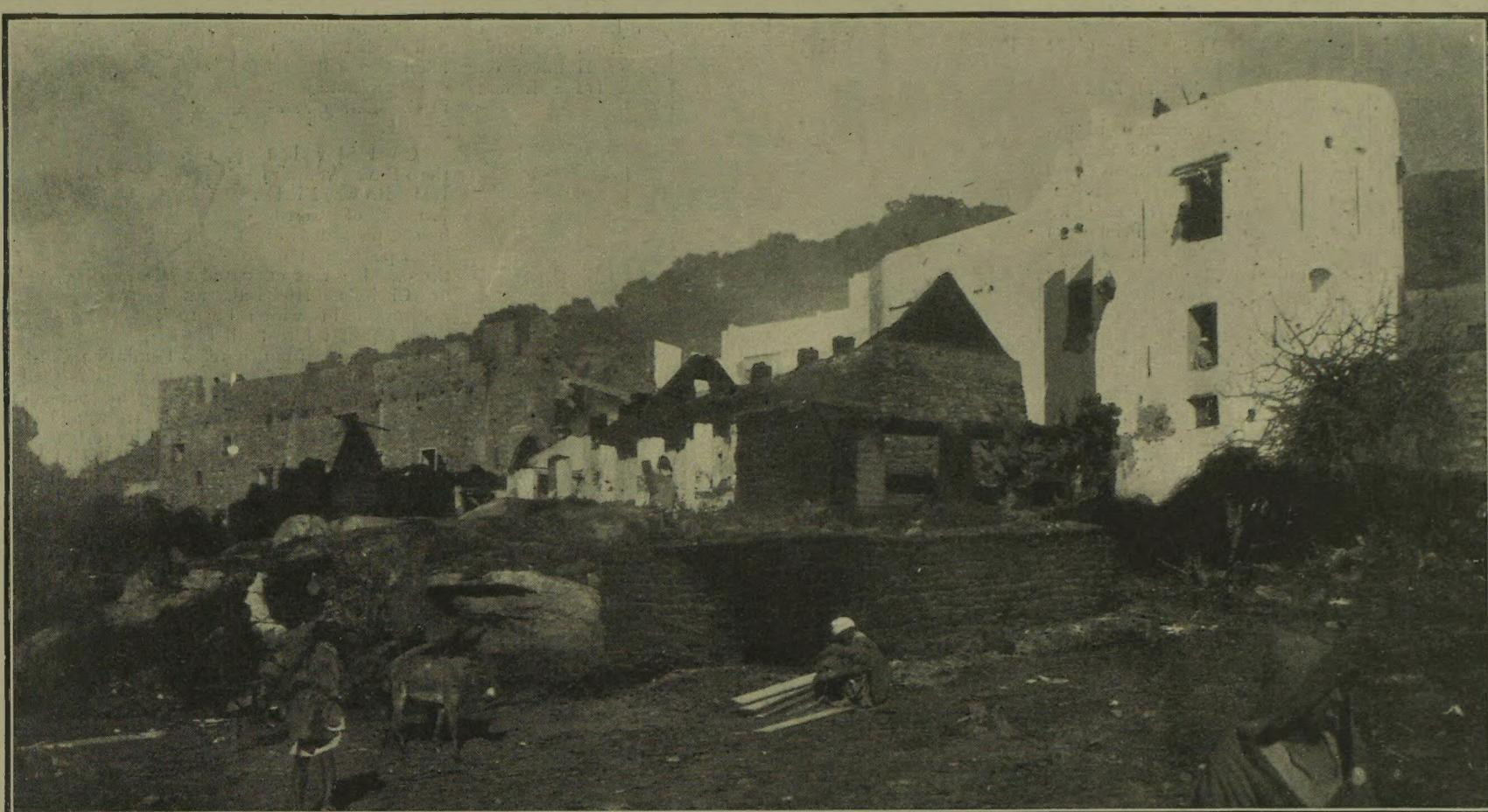
The Channel Tunnel is taken as a topic in that cheery English way which is the most astonishing and delightful thing in the world. It is regarded entirely as an opportunity for jokes about sea-sickness. Some philosophers say that the English are a grim, puritanical people. I suppose that those philosophers live in the coal-cellars. Some less ignorant assert that the English are or were naturally a cheerful people, but that Puritanism has broken their spirit. I can only say that if their cheerfulness has been broken after the seventeenth century it must have been perfectly insupportable before. The one grand quality of our people, which anyone can see in our streets—our one serious and solid quality, is our levity. The slums exist in one incessant state of satire. The most tragic part of our population is also the most comic part. Irony is the very atmosphere of the poor. The other day I drove in a hansom cab down a street that proved to be a cul-de-sac. I said instinctively, "This won't do!" My cabman said instinctively, "This is all right!" But even this case is not stronger than the case of a people who, when others would talk of the horrors of invasion, talk of the horrors of feeling ill on a steam-boat.

I wonder how long certain modern questions will remain in a state of transition? Thirty years ago, when I began to be conscious of the voices of my Uncles and Aunts and Nurses murmuring above my cradle, they were all saying that it was an age of transition. All through my long and very unlabourious schooldays people told me that it was an age of transition. They still tell me that it is an age of transition. I wish it would buck up and transit. But one peculiarity of this long drawing out of the twilight is that things go backward and forward in the strangest way, appear and then disappear and then appear again without ever achieving their object. They appear like parties of cavalry charging at fault in a fog. They rush somewhere where no one is, call a halt, and then vanish again in the vapour. For example, one can hardly count the number of times that Christianity has been destroyed or might have been destroyed if its enemies had known where it was or anything about it. And the net result of all this is an impression that people are merely repeating the same things every ten years, and repeating them *ad nauseam*.

For instance, I see in the papers persistent talk of something called a New Theology. I am attracted by this, for I could myself with the greatest pleasure make up a number of New Theologies if I did not happen to believe in an old one. I look at the New Theology, however, and find that it is an old Theology, that it is even more than that—that it is something older and duller than Theology itself: that it is the dim and vague cosmogony which men required before they were intellectual enough to require Theology. In the same way, I had always supposed that all modern thinking men admitted the possibility of some non-material communication between mind and mind. Yet when Mr. and Mrs. Zancig professed to do it they seemed to throw the whole town into an uproar. I think one has some right to resent this. I think one has some right to maintain that if we are to accept old things we should have the tender and melancholy pleasure of accepting them as old things. I like old ideas myself, but it is partly their antiquity that I like.

BURNING OUT THE MOORISH FOX: THE END OF RAISULI'S STRONGHOLD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES.



AFTER THE PILLAGE OF ZINAT: A TOWER RIDDLED BY BULLETS.



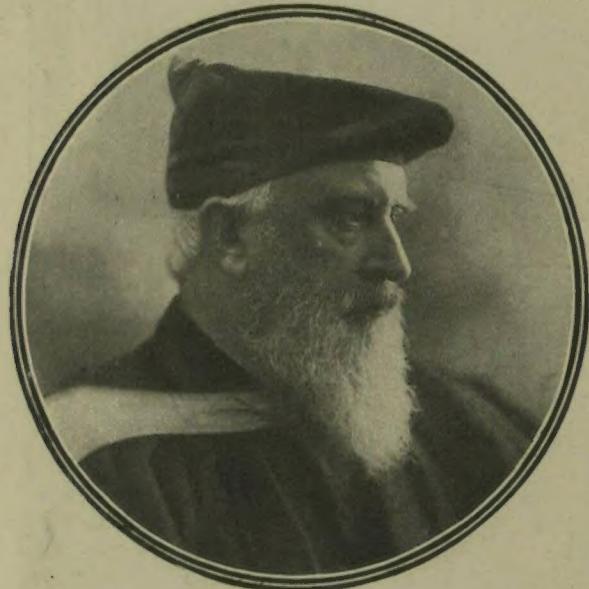
THE RUINS OF ZINAT FROM THE BELVEDERE OF RAISULI: IN THE BACKGROUND APPEAR THE RUINED COLUMNS OF THE MOSQUE.

Our illustrations on this page show the stronghold of Mohammed Raisuli after it had been attacked and looted by the Sultan's forces. The walls that are left standing owe their continued existence to the jealousy that kept the expert Algerian artillery captain who accompanied the royal forces from training the guns upon Raisuli's home on the first day of the fight. Had this officer been allowed a free hand for half an hour, it is more than likely that the notorious raider would have passed already from the pages of Morocco's history. The artillerymen threatened to create a disturbance if an alien were permitted to handle their guns, and when wiser counsels prevailed, Raisuli was miles beyond the reach of projectiles. Thereupon the troops, with a philosophy worthy of their religion and of their country, decided that the capture of Raisuli was not decreed, and that there was nothing but looting left for children of the True Faith.

WORLD'S NEWS AND PERSONAL NOTES.



The Mountains of the Moon.



Photo, Lafayette.

THE LATE VERY REV. R. H. STORY, D.D.,
Principal of Glasgow University.

reference to the details here. Suffice it to say that the results of the Duke's explorations are important, his narrative is full of interest, and its recital was modest and convincing. At the close of the lecture King Edward tendered the thanks of the Society and of the meeting to the lecturer, and reviewed at some length the Duke's previous exploits as an explorer. His Majesty observed that the Duke possesses all the qualifications demanded of a traveller, and remarked that he belongs to a distinguished and illustrious race who are the good friends and allies of Great Britain. The Duke, in his response to King Edward's gracious speech, referred to the fact that Great Britain has taken the lead in every kind of daring discovery and geographical enterprise.

The Duke of Connaught's Journey.

On Friday of last week, Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, left England on a tour of inspection in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-kong, and Egypt. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. The route chosen was the overland way to Marseilles, where the Duke and Duchess embarked on the P. and O. steamer *Marmora* for Colombo. King Edward, with Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, went to Victoria Station to see the royal travellers depart.

The late Queen of Hanover.

The late Queen of Hanover, *née* Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, died on Jan. 9, after a long illness. Her Majesty was born on April 14, 1818, and was married to King George V. of Hanover on Feb. 18, 1843. She was the mother of Duke Ernest



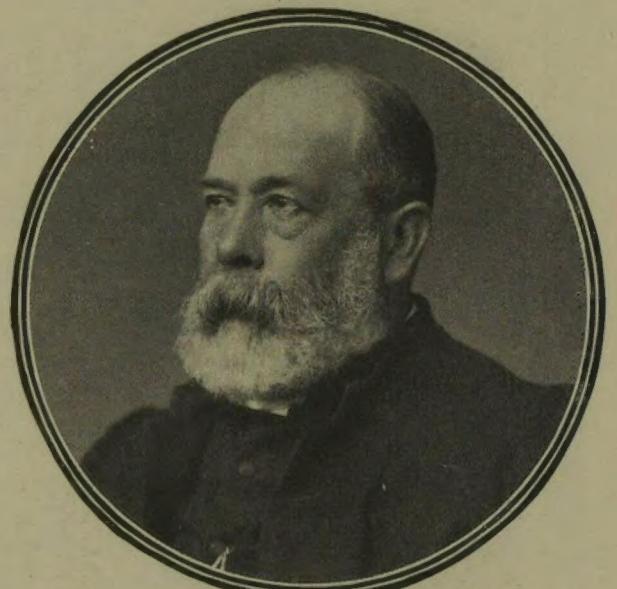
Photo, Russell.

THE LATE QUEEN OF HANOVER

Augustus of Cumberland and of the Princess Frederica of Hanover. In the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 the King of Hanover lost his kingdom, and the royal family has since lived in retirement. Her Majesty's death took place at Gmunden.

Tl-Na-Si-Al

The New Shah. sia, died in the beginning of last week at Teheran, and has been succeeded quite peacefully by Mohammed Ali Mirza, one of his many sons, who has held for some time the title and offices of Vali-Ahd, or Heir-Apparent. It is understood that only the friendly understanding between Russia and Great Britain in Persia has enabled the present Shah to come to the throne without a struggle. It will be remembered that when Muzaffer-ed-Din succeeded in 1896 he owed his throne to the friendly understanding between the same two Powers. The present Shah finds his kingdom disorganised by his father's extravagance and dissolute life. His people are waking to a sense of their power, and are demanding a share in the government of the country. Great Britain and Russia are united in the desire to assist him.



THE LATE DR. HAIG-BROWN,
Headmaster of Charterhouse.

into contact with him. The funeral took place on Wednesday at the Charterhouse School chapel at Godalming.

The Very Rev. Robert Herbert Story, D.D., Principal of Glasgow University, died on Monday night, a few



THE SOCIETY WEDDING OF THE WEEK: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM

Lawson and granddaughter of Lord Burnham. The wedding was very quiet on account of the death of Sir Henry de Bathe, the bride's maternal grandfather. The presents, which included a gift from the Duchess,

Francis Garrick, Agent-General for Queensland for many years, died on Saturday last. He left Australia in 1876 and joined the Middle Temple, returning to Queensland when he had been called to the English Bar, and building up a big practice.

there. He was Crown Prosecutor, Member of the Assembly, Secretary of Lands and Mines, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, and Agent-General. He received the C.M.G. in 1895, and the knighthood of that Order a year later. Sir James was a director of several important companies, including the Commercial Union Assurance and the London Bank of Australia.

The Right Hon. John Lloyd Wharton, who is resigning the Chairmanship of Durham Quarter Sessions, has been longer in office than any other Chairman of Quarter Sessions in the Kingdom. He was appointed in 1871. Mr. Wharton, who is chairman of the North Eastern Railway, was born in 1837. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and is a Barrister of the Inner Temple. He has sat in Parliament as Member for Durham and for the West Riding (Ripon Division). He is a D.C.L., a Privy Councillor, and a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, the new Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has been Commander-in-Chief on the West Indian station since 1904. He entered the Navy in 1857. He became Commander in 1874, Captain in 1882, Rear-Admiral in 1897, and Vice-Admiral in 1902. He has also served as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He is a J.P. and D.L. of Hereford.

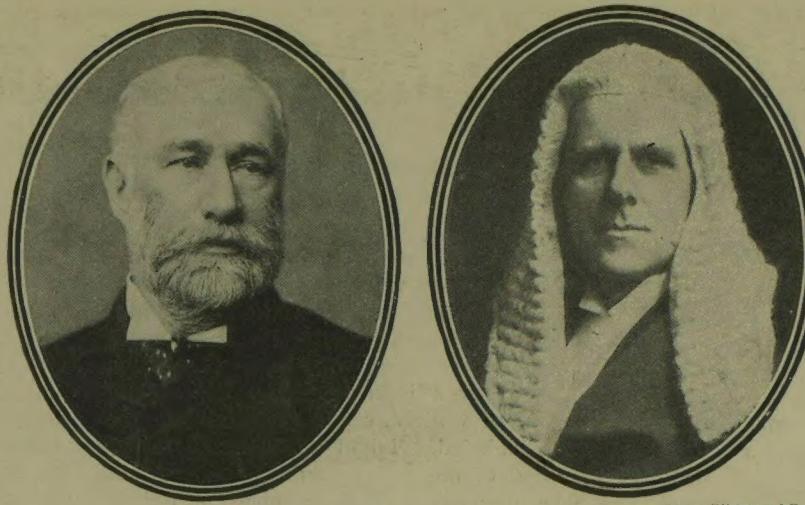


Photo. Bassano.
THE LATE SIR JAMES GARRICK,
Formerly Agent-General for Queensland,

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SHERIFF GUTHRIE, K.C.,
New Scottish Judge.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, the King has appointed Mr. Charles John Guthrie, M.A., K.C., Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, a Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, in the

place of Lord Killachy, who resigned his office a few weeks ago. Mr. Guthrie is a son of the famous preacher, Dr. Guthrie.

It is appropriate that the best shot in the Navy should belong to H.M.S. *King Edward VII*. The distinction is held by Petty Officer Giles, a marksman whose recent performances have placed him at the top of his profession.

General Lord Alexander Russell, G.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, youngest of the ten sons of the sixth Duke of Bedford, died last week at Woodeaton, in Oxfordshire. He was born in 1821, and entered the Army at the age of eighteen. He saw service in South Africa and in the Crimea, and was with his regiment at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. From October 1855 to the end of the war, he commanded the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and received the medal with clasp, the Legion of Honour, the Fifth Class of the Medjidieh, and the Turkish and Sardinian medals. Some years later he served in Canada, and in 1877 assumed command of the South-Eastern District at home. In 1883 he was appointed General Officer commanding the troops in British North America, and remained in Nova Scotia for five years. He obtained his C.B. in 1877, the K.C.B. in 1902, and the G.C.B. in 1905.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
ADMIRAL BOSANQUET,
Newly Appointed Commander-in-Chief
at Portsmouth.

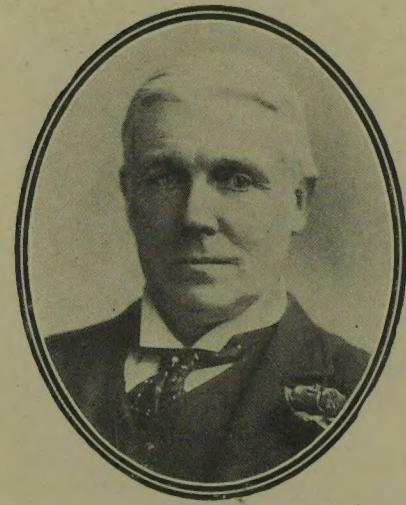


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE RT. HON. JOHN LLOYD WHARTON,
Quarter Sessions Chairman of Longest Service
Record.



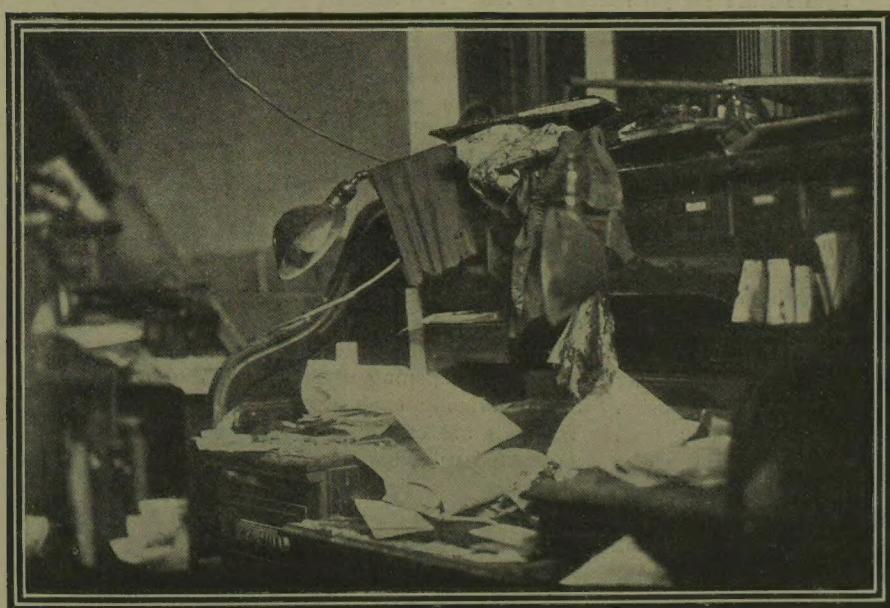
Photo. Watery.
THE NEW SHAH: H.M. MOHAMMED ALI MIRZA.



Photo. Russell.
THE BEST SHOT IN THE NAVY
Petty-Officer Giles, of H.M.S. "King
Edward VII."



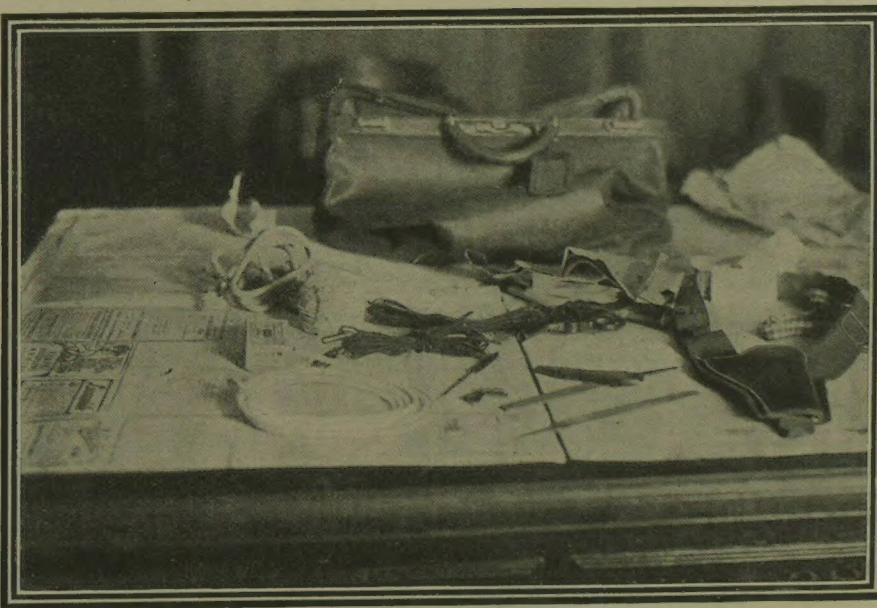
Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE GENERAL LORD A. RUSSELL,
Son of the 6th Duke of Bedford; Commandant
1st Rifle Brigade.



AFTER THE OUTRAGE: THE DESK WHERE THE BANK CASHIER WAS KILLED.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN A BANK: THE EXPLOSION IN FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

On January 5 a shabbily dressed man, who called himself G. E. Williams, appeared at the bank and asked for a loan of 5000 dollars. The president, believing the man to be a crank, handed him over to the cashier, William Z. McLean. Almost immediately afterwards an explosion occurred. The bomb-thrower and the cashier were both killed, and the office was wrecked. The only thing found to identify the anarchist was a bunch of keys with a name. He was afterwards traced to a hotel, where his outfit was discovered in a bag. He had with him indiarubber tubing, flexible electric cord, a revolver, and a revolver-belt, Smith and Wesson cartridges, tweezers, two files, and a pair of spectacles.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE P-J. PRESS BUREAU.]



THE BOMB-THROWER'S KIT FOUND IN HIS ROOM AT THE HOTEL.



"WAKE up—here we are at the mines," exclaimed my companion, emphasising his remark by a vigorous nudge which effectually aroused me. I had been in a delightful sleep since we left the last post-station some four hours before—a sleep brought on by hours of weary travel in a cramped position and an uncomfortable "Tarantass." I sat up and looked out, and saw in front of me a scene so unexpected that I had to rub my eyes to make sure I was

GOLD IN SIBERIA: Our special artist's visit to the Troitsk Mine.

transported, as it were, into another world—a world of activity and wealth.

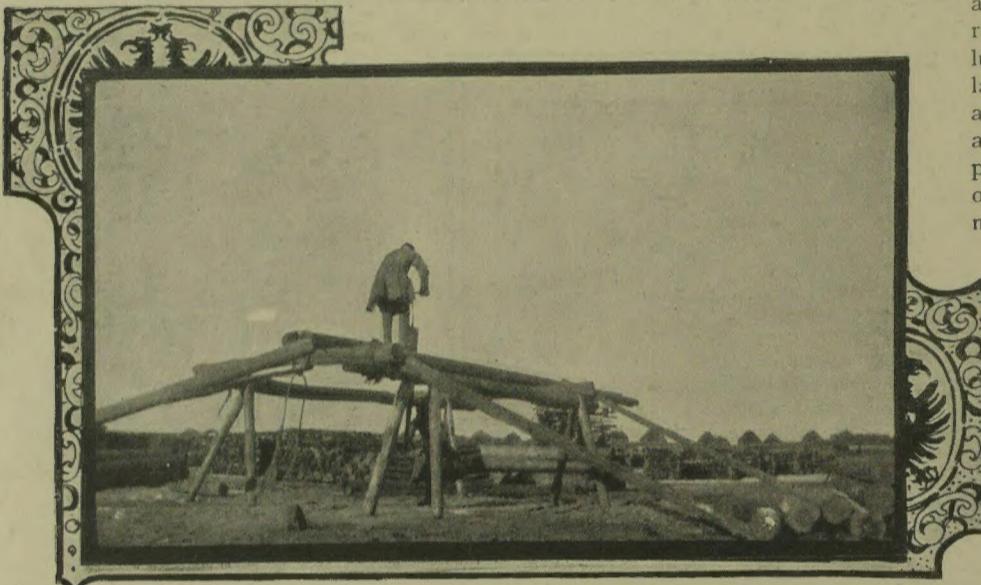
On all sides were mining works, and what I had taken to be factories were mills in full swing, my companion informing me that there is no cessation of work even in a Russian mining camp, the custom being to work day and night all the year round, Sundays included. I had an invitation to stay with the manager of one of the principal mines, and as I was now prepared for all surprises, it did not astonish me to find he lived in a large and well-appointed house. Although we were several hours later than we expected to arrive, and it was long past midnight, he received me with the frank and hospitable welcome of the Russian gentleman; and when after a delightful supper I found myself in bed in

a cosy, well-furnished room, I thanked my lucky stars that I had landed in such comfortable quarters in such an out-of-the-way place. It is certainly only roughing it that makes one appreciate such luxuries as these.

My impressions the next morning were no less striking than on the previous night. For miles round were mines with big mill-houses. The

which are equipped with modern machinery in the shape of Chinese mills and hair cyanide vats and other paraphernalia appertaining to gold-extraction. I visited one of these mines, and was much impressed with all I saw. The main shafts on both are down some three hundred feet already, which is deep, I believe, for Siberia. It was a bitterly cold day, snowing hard and with the thermometer many degrees below zero, but this never interferes with the work either on the surface or down in the levels. I found it too cold for sketching in the open, but it appeared to have no effect on the hardy Siberian peasants, who went on with their usual work without any sign of discomfort.

I was surprised to learn how cheap labour is out here—miners receiving only fifteen shillings per week on an average, whilst the women, who are largely employed on surface work, get still less, not much more, as a rule, than ten shillings. Much of the work, however, is done by contract. The miners, who are not always peasants from the neighbourhood, are generally well looked after by the mine-owners—many of whom provide houses for married couples and barracks for the bachelors.

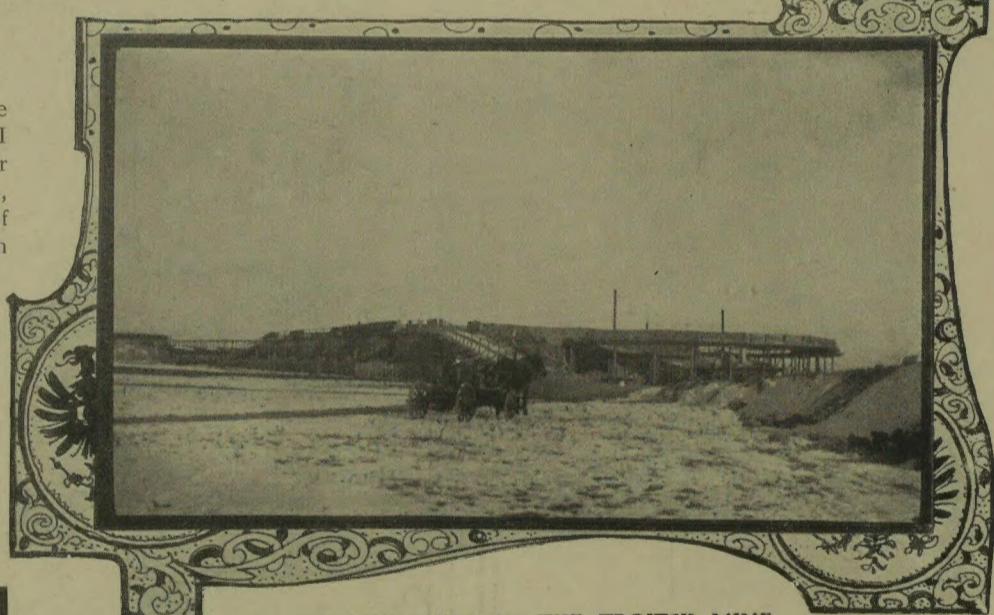


A SIBERIAN SAW-PIT IN THE TIMBER-YARD OF A GOLD-MINE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST MR. JULIUS M. PRICE.

not dreaming. The gloomy forest had quite disappeared, and we were now driving rapidly along a good road through the outskirts of apparently a large industrial town. It was a bright moonlight night, and as there was a slight powdering of snow and frost everywhere, one could distinguish everything as clearly as if it had been broad daylight. As far as one could see on either side were buildings that looked like big factories—tall chimneys were belching forth steam and smoke, steam-whistles screeched, the air resounded with the noise of machinery. Here and there, weird wooden structures, standing out in sharp relief against the sky, gave an uncanny appearance to the scene, which was accentuated by the electric-lights sparkling on all sides, whilst now and

whole place looked like an industrial centre. I knew nothing whatever of the Troitsk Field, or, for the matter of that, of any Russian gold-mines, or the method of their working, so it was all the more interesting to me to note this unexpected energy on the part of a nation not over-



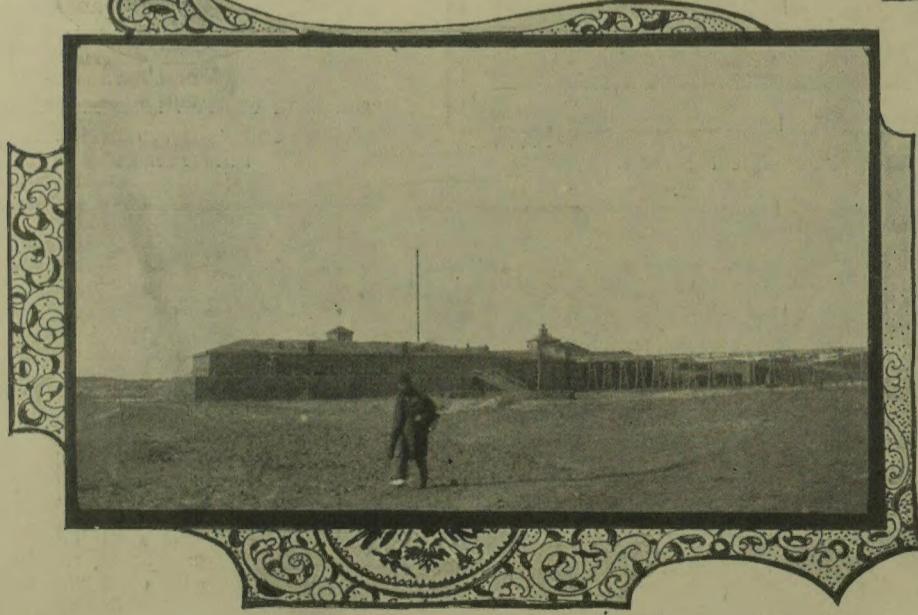
THE CYANIDE VATS AT THE TROITSK MINE.

Last Saturday the Tsar signed a document expressing the Imperial approbation of the statutes of the Orsk Gold Mining Company, Limited. The statutes of the Troitsk Mines would, it was said, undoubtedly be signed in a fortnight's time: but the petition for signature had not yet reached the Tsar. This statement was made by the Secretary to the Russian Ministry of Commerce.

endowed with this quality. I learn that the field was discovered as far back as 1845, and that many million pounds' worth of gold has been extracted since. The whole district, which is at present compressed into an area of forty square miles, is wonderfully rich in gold deposits. At present the annual production of the district averages 90,000

ounces, and this in spite of the out-of-date methods still largely employed for extracting the precious metal, and the fact that the mine-owners develop their property in the most casual and haphazard fashion. In other hands the output would probably be doubled, so it is said.

Perhaps one of the most curious features of this field is the method by which the properties are opened up and developed—by what are known locally as "tributors": these are peasants who get permission from the ground landlord or mine-owner to mine on their own account. This permission is readily accorded, but they are bound to sell their gold to the mine-owner himself, who usually gives £2 5s. per oz. for it, and places his mills at the disposal of the tributors at a fixed rate of £2 10s. per day of twenty-four hours. The advantage of this system is obvious, for while the mine-owner is opening up his mine at depth, the tributors are practically exploring and developing the surface. Tributors are only permitted to sink their shafts as far as water-level; but they frequently strike rich ground, and many have made fortunes and become mine-owners in their turn. These people have the right to superintend all the operations of crushing and treating their ore right up to the retorting process, in which state the mine-owner purchases the gold. The number of tributors working at present on the Troitsk Field (which company expects to have its statutes ratified by the Tsar in a few days) is in itself a proof of the wealth of the district.



THE MILL BUILDINGS AT THE NEIGHBOURING MINE, THE ORSK.

again one heard the dull, muffled report of some dynamite charge exploding far down in the bowels of the earth, reminding one of distant artillery.

I shall long remember the impression this startling panorama produced on my mind. After the desolate forests and poverty-stricken villages I had been so long passing through, it was indeed strange suddenly to wake up in the middle of the night and find myself

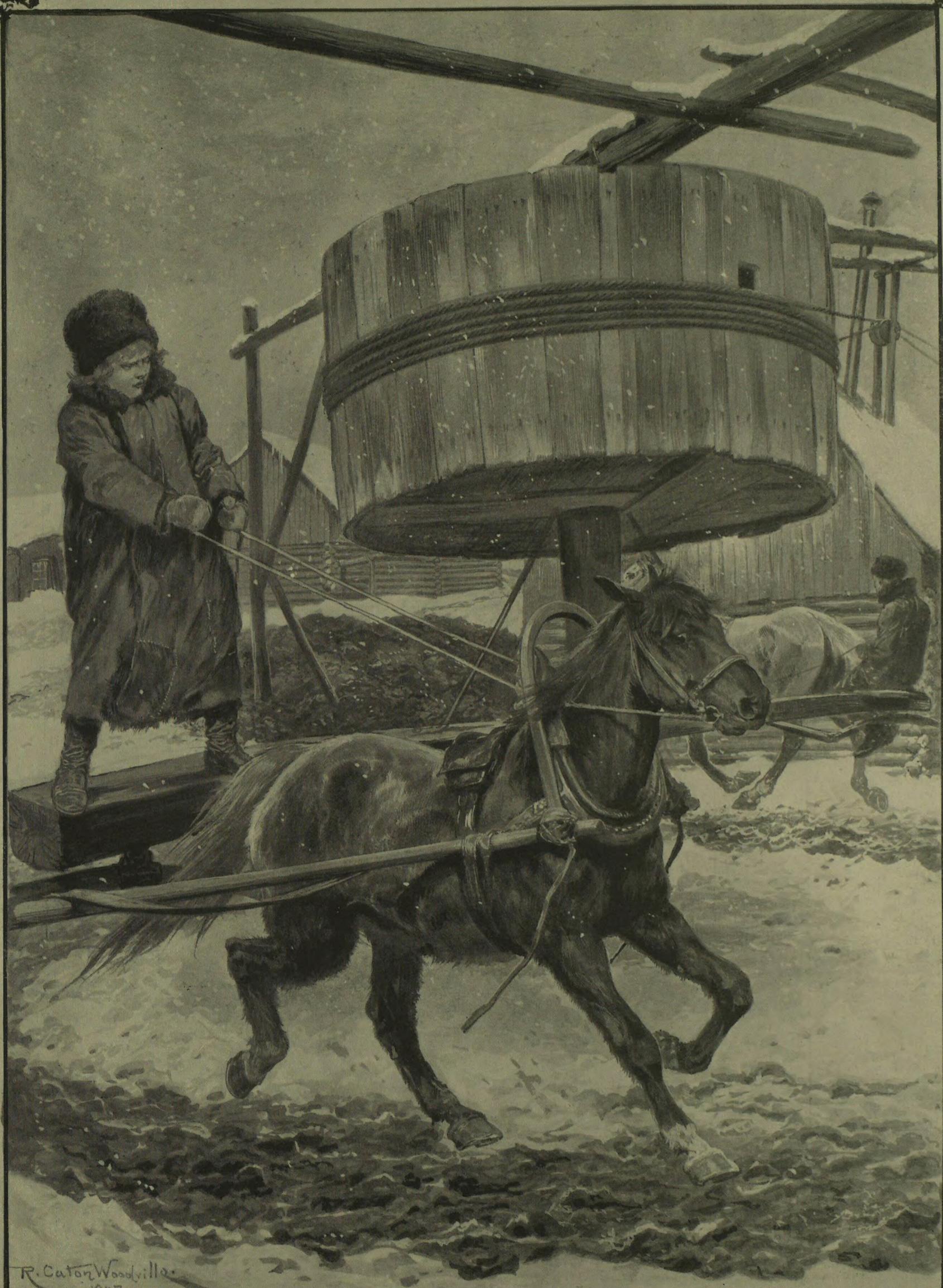
still largely employed for extracting the precious metal, and the fact that the mine-owners develop their property in the most casual and haphazard fashion. In other hands the output would probably be doubled, so it is said.

There are several important mines, the principal being the Preobrazensk and the Alexandroffsky, both of

JULIUS M. PRICE.

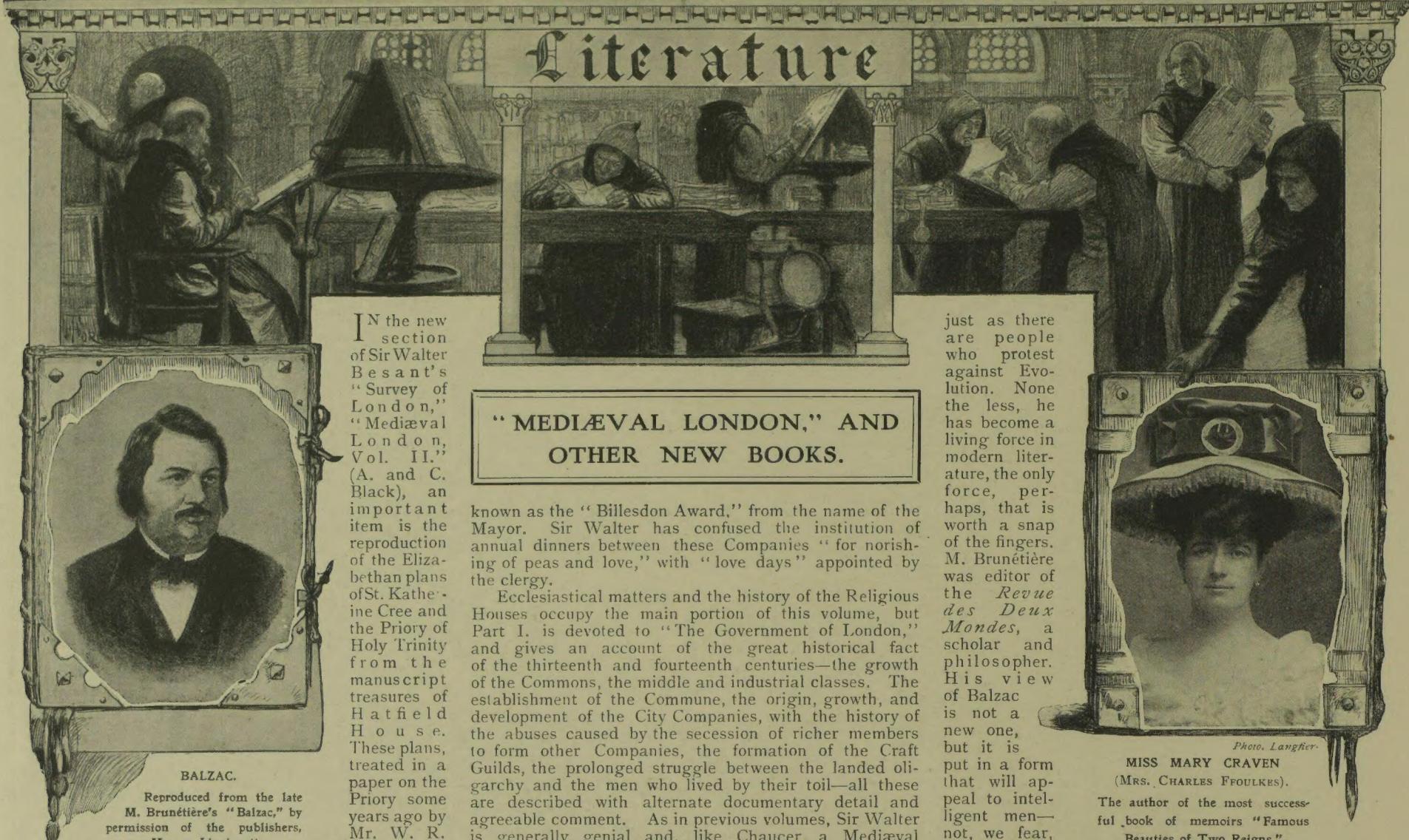
THE FINANCIAL TOPIC OF THE DAY: WORKING A SIBERIAN GOLD-MINE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS PRICE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SIBERIA.



AN OLD-FASHIONED MACHINE ON A HIGHLY EQUIPPED MODERN MINE: THE HORSE-WINDLASS
FOR HAULING THE ORE FROM THE SHAFT.

Mr. Julius Price writes: "The Trotzk goldfield is one of the oldest and best-known in the Ural district. It struck one as being nothing more or less than a huge gold-producing industrial centre, and is dotted all over for miles with what, at first sight, look like big factories in full blast. Tall chimneys belching forth smoke, and the screeching of steam-whistles help to complete the illusion; whilst at night electric lamps flashing on all sides light up a scene quite out of unison with one's ideas of the wilds of Siberia. In spite, however, of all this, and in wonderful contrast to the modern machinery in most of the mines, the picturesque 'horse-whim,' or windlass, for hauling the ore from the shaft—I show in my sketch—is still one of the features of the Ural goldfields, and is very characteristic of the many primitive methods which are still in vogue in the fields." The present great interest in Siberian gold-mines in financial circles has given especial appropriateness to our Artist's picture.



BALZAC.
Reproduced from the late
M. Brunetière's "Balzac," by
permission of the publishers,
Messrs. Lippincott.

have not hitherto been reproduced. They were made by a surveyor named J. Symans, probably before 1595, and include quite a large piece of the old wall, with two semicircular bastions, and one of the towers of Aldgate, some large gardens, and a number of small houses with the names of the tenants written upon the plans, which are of both ground and upper-floor level (called "second Floor Story" in Sir Walter's book). Anyone visiting the present church of St. Katherine Cree, at the corner of Leadenhall Street and St. Mary Axe, can trace some of the ancient masonry of the original church just above the ground level on the south and west fronts, and may care to be reminded that the design of the east window, a wheel within a square, is greatly similar to the one in Old St. Paul's. Strype says, "I have been told that Hans Holbein, the great and inimitable painter, was buried in this church," but in the volume before us we read, "It was in this building that the body of Hans Holbein, the artist, was buried."

In such a work as this "Survey" there should have been scrupulous exactness in presenting recorded facts. Alas, when a page is taken and carefully checked it betrays too many slips for the book to serve as sound authority for the student, however widely its popular anecdotal style may satisfy the demand for picturesque impressions. Such slips as, for instance, those in the chapter on St. Mary Overy may be corrected in a future edition, but here is an instance of a different kind of inaccuracy. In dealing with "The Religious Life" Sir Walter writes: "Another important function performed by the clergy was the reconciliation of enemies and the settlement of disputes by 'love days,'" and then—"The memory of one of these love-days has been preserved ever since the year 1484, when a dispute between two Companies of the City of London was finally adjusted. It was on the 10th of April, 1484, that the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen decided a long-standing dispute between the Company of Merchant Taylors and the Company of Skinners as follows." But the clergy had nothing whatever to do with it. He gives no instance of this "important function" of the clergy, but details and quotes as such a purely secular decision, in no way illustrating the contention. The dispute, a question of right of precedence in civic processions, was decided by a mutual agreement to submit the same to the arbitration of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and the award is

"MEDIÆVAL LONDON," AND OTHER NEW BOOKS.

known as the "Billesdon Award," from the name of the Mayor. Sir Walter has confused the institution of annual dinners between these Companies "for norishing of peas and love," with "love days" appointed by the clergy. Ecclesiastical matters and the history of the Religious Houses occupy the main portion of this volume, but Part I. is devoted to "The Government of London," and gives an account of the great historical fact of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries—the growth of the Commons, the middle and industrial classes. The establishment of the Commune, the origin, growth, and development of the City Companies, with the history of the abuses caused by the secession of richer members to form other Companies, the formation of the Craft Guilds, the prolonged struggle between the landed oligarchy and the men who lived by their toil—all these are described with alternate documentary detail and agreeable comment. As in previous volumes, Sir Walter is generally genial and, like Chaucer, a Mediæval Londoner of whom he tells hardly anything at all, looks at most things more rather than less favourably than they deserve. On the whole, with the notable exception of the Hatfield House plans, the illustrations leave much to be desired. In these days it should not be necessary to change the light gold of an illumination in which it is a special feature to dead black in reproduction (page 168), and the woodcut of hell torments from a manuscript executed at Hohemburg is far-fetched to show the Mediæval Londoner's idea of

just as there are people who protest against Evolution. None the less, he has become a living force in modern literature, the only force, perhaps, that is worth a snap of the fingers. M. Brunetière was editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a scholar and philosopher. His view of Balzac is not a new one, but it is put in a form that will appeal to intelligent men—not, we fear, to the casual

reader, for he is translated into rather heavy English. Once, however, we get into the swing, we can enjoy that masterly chapter on Balzac's morality—surely the final word on the subject. Although a Frenchman, M. Brunetière made his study particularly interesting to Anglo-Saxon readers. That is to say, he treats English literature as a serious quantity, and acknowledges the appreciation that Balzac had of Walter Scott. The translator, on the whole, has done his work well, though he should be hanged as high as Haman for using an atrocious word, "laughsome."

MISS MARY CRAVEN (MRS. CHARLES FOULKE).
The author of the most successful book of memoirs "Famous Beauties of Two Reigns."



THE SAVOY CHAPEL AND PALACE.

Reproduced from "Mediæval London," Vol. II., by permission of the publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black.

such discomforts. At the same time, these criticisms must not be taken to discount the general value of a work that reconstructs very vividly the London of the Middle Ages.

Much as one may admire the genius of M. Rodin, his statue of Balzac is rather too suggestive of a petrified Mahatma. The portrait given as the frontispiece of the critical study just published by the J. B. Lippincott Company may be less artistic, but at least it reveals the man of flesh and blood who in his time had two mistresses and preferred success to immortality. Although in his study of Balzac the late M. Brunetière makes the personal detail properly subordinate to the mental achievement of this Titan, he gives enough to show how a coarse, pushing provincial could obtain from financial and social misfortune such unique opportunity for seeing the heart of life. Balzac's use of that opportunity resulted in "The Human Comedy," and transformed the novel from an entertainment to the revelation of humanity. There are people, of course, who protest against Balzac,

book, so enticing are the extracts he gives—e.g., "Miss Potune is a lady of my acquaintance who praises me dreadfully. I repeated something out of Dean Swift and she said I was fit for the stage and you may think I was primed up with Majestick Pride, but upon my word I felt myself turn a little birsay—birsay is a word that William composed which is as you may suppose a little enraged. This horrid fat simpliton says that my Aunt is beautiful, which is intirely impossible for that is not her nature." Marjorie lives by the lines on a bereaved turkey-hen—

"But she was more than usual calm
She did not give a single dam."

But her prose reflections are equally original: "Yesterday a marrade man named Mr. John Balfour Esq. offered to kiss me and offered to marry me, though the man was espoused, and his wife was present and said he must ask her permission but he did not. I think he was ashamed and confounded before 3 gentlemen—Mr. Jobson and 2 Mr. Kings."

SELLING CHILDREN IN RUSSIA: THE PEASANTS' EXTREMITIES OF FAMINE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY ROOK CARNEGIE.



DÄUGHTERS FOR BREAD: A CHILD-MARKET IN THE RUSSIAN PROVINCES.

So severe is the pinch of famine in the Vologda district that the peasants are selling their children. The younger children are sold for household drudges; the fate of the elder is even less fortunate. Our Artist bases his sketch on first-hand information. To his certain knowledge these deplorable scenes are of every-day occurrence. "Anything," the peasants say, "is better than hunger."

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE

JOTTINGS.
MORE ABOUT
GENIUS.

TO-DAY I return to the discussion of the question of the environments, chiefly physical, which are associated with the development of genius. Last week we noted several interesting points which the study of genius had elicited. A mental condition, if so we may be allowed to designate it, the possession of which enables its possessor to tower head and shoulders above his fellows in art, science, or literature, which seems to select the poor and lowly equally with the well-born and the descendants of men of mark, and which, above all, exhibits most erratic features in its evolution, is, of course, not a matter easy of determination in respect of the discovery of its causes. Hence it is that we can only seek to find our facts, and from them to deduce such conclusions as reflect the spirit of reasonable interpretation.

Mr. Havelock Ellis, to whose study of British genius I have alluded, has made a patient study of such facts as the "Dictionary of National Biography" reveals concerning the history of pre-eminent intellectuals. When fuller records are available our conclusions will be more worthy the earnest attention of those who, glancing ahead, may attempt to formulate the phases of life that

ONE OF THE UGLIEST FACES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE MANDRILL.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. W. S. BERRIDGE, F.Z.S.

his own family origin is scrutinised, we find the genius as often as not to be either a first born or a last born, while the parents tend to be elderly. It is not at all an unusual thing to find in ordinary life, and apart from

only found a field of activity in his later work. But the fact remains that the sons of medical men do not often show distinguished ability either in their fathers' profession or in other walks of life. The work of the doctor, hard and harassing, may not be that which tends to promote a high intellectual quality in his descendants.

Linnaeus
1728

The pure geography of genius is capable of being more readily determined than many of its other details. Scotland, according to Mr. Ellis, has contributed very largely to the list of famous men, but the female roll is by no means large. When it is a question of a double ancestry, it seems the English and the Welsh and the English and the Irish produce a more likely genius-bearing stock than does the mixture of English and Scottish blood. From the East Anglian quarter appear to issue our great politicians, scholars, and clerics. Hence, too, are derived half of the musicians, and many painters. The mathematicians seem to spring from a long district extending from Lincolnshire north to Scotland, and this quarter also contributes largely to the roll of the scientists. In the south-west originate sailors, inventors, and leaders of men at large. The orators, poets, and littérateurs seem to be created,



A TRAP FOR INSECTS.

The insects get entangled in these fly-papers, as it were, and the birds come unbidden to the feast.

genius altogether, that the eldest or the youngest of a family distinguishes himself in business or in his profession over his brothers. The stock whence the genius springs seems to be typically represented, we are told, by the clergy, the squire, the yeoman, and the farmer. Certainly, as regards Scotland, the manse—that is, the clerical residence—has produced a very fine crop of distinguished men, among them many notable Judges; though whether we are entitled to rank a successful advocate who rises to the Bench among the Immortals, is a point open to question.

It would seem that genius in literature has drawn most widely in respect of parentage. The artists have mostly owned the tradesman as their progenitor, with a fair sprinkling of the yeoman class. The medical profession has not been distinguished for its contribution to the list. It would appear that the medical and surgical master—the man who strikes out a new line of thought and revolutionises the treatment of disease—may originate from any stock. This result may arise from the fact that the qualities required for success in the healing art, or rather, for distinguished merit therein, are such as might fit the man for a worthy place in any other

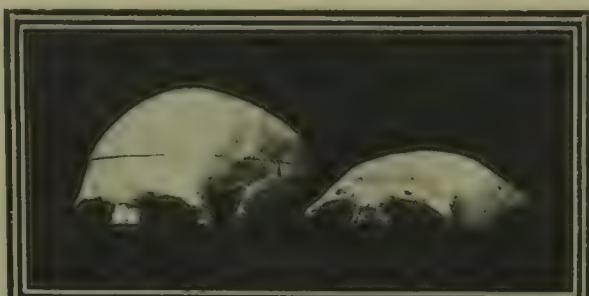
THE DISCOVERER OF ARTIFICIAL NITRATE:
M. BERTHELOT OBSERVING THE EFFECT OF
ELECTRICITY ON PLANT-LIFE.

M. Berthelot has recently been investigating the effect of electricity on plant-life in his tower at Meudon.

as regards their birthplaces, on the Welsh border; whilst great preachers, and men whose souls are tuned to emotional display, are also assigned to this area. In the Sister Isle, Leinster stands out pre-eminent as a focus of genius-production. Munster and Ulster follow in close array. The Irish list produces no scientists to speak of, nor has it given us distinguished sailors, but the Irish poets, actors, and actresses head their list.

Kent is selected as the English county which represents the area most prolific in genius-production, and if we extend our view, we may assert, with Mr. Ellis, that it is in the South rather than in the North of England that we must look for the greater preponderance of distinguished persons. One comfort to the parents of dull children may be given in the shape of the remark that many geniuses were notoriously dull at school, while there is a tradition of a great Scottish school that the dux is usually never heard of. But we must not decry the duxes, for some geniuses exhibited a high standard of school excellence.

ANDREW WILSON.

RELICS OF PRIMITIVE MAN IN NEBRASKA: THE
GILDER NEBRASKA SKULL COMPARED WITH A
NORMAL SKULL.

In a mound in Nebraska eight skulls have been found which belong to a very primitive epoch in man's history. They approximate very nearly to the ape.

Photo. Gilbert.
M. BERTHELOT'S DISCOVERY OF ARTIFICIAL
NITRATE: THE TOWER WHERE HE OBSERVES
THE EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON PLANT-LIFE.

The famous French scientist, M. Marcelin Berthelot, has added to his fame by the discovery of artificial nitrate. His laboratory is at Meudon.

perchance favour the begetting, and the birth of men and women of transcendental brain-power. The purely social records of geniuses are characteristic enough. The men are often celibates; indeed, one may say they most frequently represent the unmarried class. When marriage has appealed to them at all, it has usually done so in their later lives. They have evidently either taken time to find the kindred soul, or the ideal woman has sailed across the social horizon when the work of the genius has been accomplished, or, mayhap, when he has had time to spare from his studies to bethink himself of doing well according to the Apostolic view of matrimony. Women geniuses, it is found, either marry early in life or very late. Mr. Ellis makes out that a third of the distinguished females he has listed were celibates.

I have said that, as a rule, the genius is not prolific. His family is not even moderately large, although here and there, I dare say, we might meet with cases in which a fairly numerous offspring owned him as parent. When

"NEW THEOLOGY" AND ITS MOST COURAGEOUS APOSTLE.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, OF THE CITY TEMPLE.

THE PASTOR OF THE CITY TEMPLE.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL IN HIS GARDEN.



THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL AS A MOTORIST: IN THE CAR
WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL WITH A FAVOURITE COW.

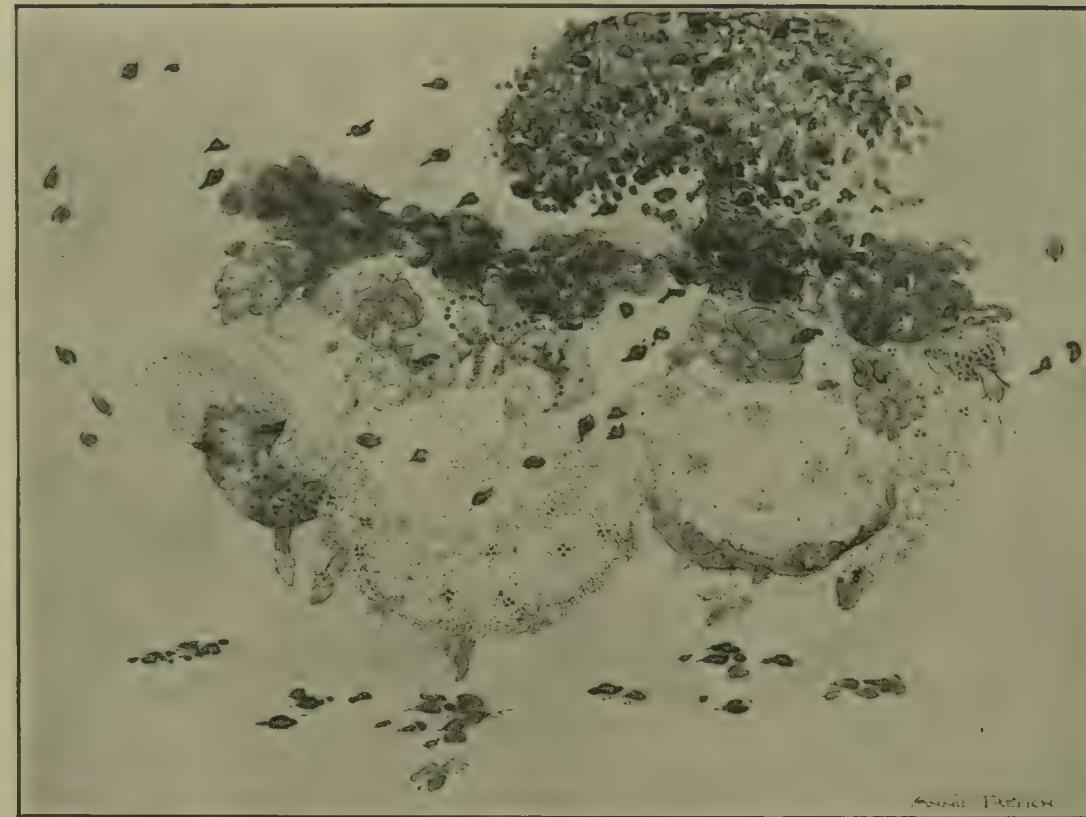
The Rev. R. J. Campbell declares himself openly in favour of the new theology, and admits that the story of the Fall is not to be taken as history, but as a symbolical story. He also declares that he cannot accept the doctrine of vicarious atonement and the belief that Christ, while on earth, was co-equal with God. Since this declaration Mr. Campbell's services at the City Temple have been more crowded than ever, and last

Sunday hundreds were turned away.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY HAINES.]

SELECTIONS FROM THE CHILDREN'S ART EXHIBITION.



THE DANCE OF THE SNOWFLAKES.—BY ANNIE FRENCH.



THE DANCE OF THE AUTUMN LEAVES.
BY ANNIE FRENCH.



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.—BY G. D. BATTEN.



SNOW.—BY JOHN HASSALL, R.I.

The first annual children's exhibition, entitled "Childhood," will remain open at the Baillie Gallery, 54, Baker Street, until January 26.

A NEW IDEA IN ART: AN EXHIBITION FOR CHILDREN.



THE UGLY PRINCESS.—BY KEITH HENDERSON.



THE TANUKI BEGS THE OLD WOMAN
TO RELEASE HIM

A JAPANESE FAIRY-TALE.—BY H. J. FORD.



"TO-DAY FOR ME."—BY ELEANOR BRICKDALE, A.R.W.S.



A FAIRY-TALE.—BY HELEN STRATTON.

The present age, which has discovered the child, has now invented the Art Exhibition for Children. Mr. Baillie's enterprise is one of the pleasantest of holiday sights.

SOCIAL & ANECDOTAL



THE French custom of cataloguing the portraits of ladies by only the initials of the sitter is a rather unexpected economy on the part of a people that does not always adopt the theory of Balzac that mystery is the main fascination of femininity. If this pretty little piece of reserve is rare of its class in Paris, all the better is it worth preserving. And evidently so thinks M. Rodin, who brings

that it is the exterior wall that is her outermost skirt—her out-of-doors habiliment; and the Duchess of Sutherland seems now to be at last appropriately arrayed. Londoners will rejoice if Apsley House should take from Stafford House a much-needed hint.

Lord Galway is to retire at the end of the present season from the Mastership of the Galway Hunt, after a service of thirty-one years. Long as this period sounds, it does not reach back to 1853, when his father, the Lord Galway of that day, had Disraeli as a guest, and persuaded him to go out fox-hunting. Though a great rider in his youth—he loved the Arabs no less than they are loved by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt—Disraeli had not been in the saddle for some time, and his courage evoked the cheers of the tenant-farmers. Thirteen years later, when he rode to hounds with Lord Wilton, he won the same plaudits; but he did not again undergo what proved to be literally a very sore trial of his powers.

Germany has avenged itself on Robert Louis Stevenson for the letters he wrote from Samoa to the *Times* in old days by purchasing his house, Vailima, for the headquarters of the administration of the German Governor, which he then ruthlessly, and at some personal risk of imprisonment, attacked.

As a devout follower of the True Prophet, the new Shah may be supposed to be one of the men for whose taste in beverages only the teetotal banqueter will be able readily to cater. The same idea was held good as to the late Shah. Queen Victoria, who had had the honour of entertaining him, knew the other side of the story. Someone remarked, apropos of her Indian

capacity of the Baroness extending to this important document. It was the greatest wonder that there was not a fight over

the Duke of Wellington's will. He promised his advisers that he would entail upon the title all the precious things which Emperors and Kings had delighted to shower upon him. A list was compiled. It represented half-a-million sterling, and contained scores of things of



Photo. Stanley.

A ROYAL EXPLORER: THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI, ENGAGED TO PRINCESS HÉLÈNE OF SERVIA.

it to London with him, and now at the New Gallery exhibits his "Mme. M. H." Yet the visitor to the Gallery who did not identify, under this abbreviation, the Mrs. Hunter whom Mr. Sargent and Signor Mancini have painted, would miss a very interesting study in the comparative methods of two masters of paint and a master of plaster. It is, perhaps, due to the modesty of Peers at this moment that another of M. Rodin's sitters, and this time a member of the sex that can bear to be labelled even in France with its full name, is catalogued at the New Gallery under the very thin disguise of "Lord H. de W."

Many of the great London houses are anything but spick and span to outward view. Very accomplished men have sometimes taken pride in the paradox of a rough exterior; and some of the palaces whose beauty is within have been left for years outwardly begrimed and blistered. Stafford House is now in the hands of the beautifiers; its face is being washed; a golden complexion succeeds the black and the grey; and its eyes—or windows—are having their lids and lashes renewed and burnished. The interior walls of a room have been called the outer skirts of its mistress; but, not to inquire too curiously, surely we may say



PAINTING THE KING'S PORTRAIT:
MR. A. S. COPE, A.R.A.



Photo. Joffe.lovitch.

ENGAGED TO A ROYAL EXPLORER: PRINCESS HÉLÈNE OF SERVIA.

which he then knew nothing. "I can't sign it; it looks too *flashy*," said the modest old hero. All that they could get him to do was to insert a clause providing that anything which he should appoint by deed within the next two years should be heirlooms. Only on the last day of the second year did he sign the list.

Sir Mortimer Durand, now that he is at home again, will probably be able to advise the India Office that the Amir of Afghanistan, who is having so excellent a time in India, is a man with whom conversations of an official character should be guarded. Sir Mortimer, better than most men, knows the Afghan. He was one of the late Amir's heroes. "A very clever statesman, and a good Persian scholar," Abdur Rahman declared him to be. The famous mission of Sir Mortimer, therefore, was a brilliant success. But the Englishman did not know at the time, though doubtless he does now, that every word he uttered was recorded in secret. The Amir had hidden behind a curtain in the audience-chamber Mir Munshi Sultan Mahomed Khan, a great scholar. Unseen and unheard, his presence known only to his royal master, this secret witness wrote down in shorthand every word which passed at the epoch-making interview.



THE BEST CAT IN THE SHOW: MRS. IDA W. HARDY'S BONNIE MARCELLO.

servants, that their religion did not allow them to touch intoxicating liquors. "Well," laughed the Queen, "our friend the Shah has got over *that* prejudice, at any rate." And probably the same thing will be said of his successor when first he dines in the West which he affects to contemn.

Events in Persia are familiarising us with many names in the dominions of the Shah, but Bushire lies low. That had its turn not long ago, when Lord Curzon turned his back upon it. The courtesy which he experienced there was like an echo of a courtesy of years before, the sequel to which humbled Persia in the dust. The treatment which our then Ambassador, Mr. Murray, received, led to the short, sharp war, remarkable if only for having introduced Outram and Havelock to the world. Parliament knew nothing about it until the matter was settled. And apparently the official departments still know nothing about it, for a Government official, checking accounts as to certain expenditure at Bushire, declined to pass the figures, complaining, "We cannot allow all this sum for bus-hire in Persia!"

It is satisfactory to learn that all is in order in connection with the will of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. So many testamentary declarations of notabilities, from Judges and Law Lords downwards, have gone astray of late, that it is refreshing to find the business



AT THE CAT SHOW: KIM II., THE PROPERTY OF PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER'S WORK.—2ND SERIES.

DRY-POINT BY PAUL HELLEU.



111

NO. II.—"MRS. L."

The success of M. Helleu's work with the public in this country has been so extraordinary that we are still further encouraged to publish examples of his etchings, of which "The Illustrated London News" has obtained the copyright in Great Britain.

THE MOST DRAMATIC SCENES IN "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,"
AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



Iras
(Miss Hilda Moore).

Charmian
(Miss Alice Crawford).

Cleopatra (Miss Constance Collier).
Messenger (Mr. Charles Quartermaine).

1. ANTONY (MR. TREE) AND THE SOOTHSAYER
(MR. J. FISHER WHITE).

2. ANTONY (MR. TREE), CLEOPATRA (MISS CONSTANCE COLLIER),
AND CHARMIAN (MISS ALICE CRAWFORD).

3. CLEOPATRA STRANGLING THE MESSENGER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. W. BURFORD.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS'S FAVOUR FOR ENGLAND :
HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY TO VISIT FELIXSTOWE.



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS VICTORIA AUGUSTA, WITH PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE AND PRINCE JOACHIM.

It is announced from Berlin that the German Empress, with her younger children, intends to spend a few weeks at Felixstowe next autumn. Her Imperial Majesty has already spent an autumn there during one of the earlier years of the Kaiser's reign. It has been stated, but inaccurately, that the late Empress Frederick also paid a visit to Felixstowe.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY VOIGT.]

LITTLE MASQUERADERS: COSTUMES AT THE LORD MAYOR'S FANCY-DRESS BALL FOR CHILDREN.



A.C.T.

1. CLARKSON LED BURGESS (now, 'The Crippled' Year).
 2. SYBIL POUND (La Baigneuse).
 3. W. PICKERING (David Garrick).
 4. IRIS and ENID PINTO (Cymbal-Dancers).
 5. ROBERT PICKERING (North American Indian).
 6. and 7. GWENDOLEN, KATHLEEN, and GEOFFREY HAROLD (Cupid, George II, Courier, and Columbine).

8. WINIFRED M. BRICE (Kate Greenaway Girl).
 9. RODNEY and VICTOR HANNEN (Incorporated).
 10. L. and G. WAGNER (Dutch Boy and Girl).
 11. WILL and NANCY STANNARD (Jester and Folly).
 12. PHYLLIS WORSKETT (Fairy).
 13. PERCIVAL RIDOUT (Page, 'Clarice I. Period').
 14. R. GLENN TICKLE (Under-Sheriff).

15. DORIS FRAENKEL (Daughter of the Regiment).
 16. A. PICKERING (Mr. Pickwick).
 17. ERNEST WORSKETT (Prince Charles).
 18. SYLVIA FRAENKEL (Lamphade).
 19. ELSIE M. BRICE (Duchess of Devonshire).
 20. MABEL SEYMOUR HICKS (Lech Picture).
 21. EDITH EVANS (Wattie Shepherdess).

22. QUEENIE and BRAHAM FRANKS (Mme. Pompadour and David Garrick).
 23. RUBY MUSGRAVE BROOKSBANK (Spanish Peasant).
 24. ROSETTA FRANKS (Boulogne Fishwife).
 25. URSULA BAMBERGER (Folly).
 26. SYBIL LAVINGTON (Folly).

27. MAY THORNE (Oriental Maid).
 28. ERNEST and EDITH SANDLE (Tyrolean Boy and Italian Peasant Girl).
 29. VIVIAN GORDON NORTH (Robin Hood).
 30. G. SENIOR GOWING (Isaac Walton).
 31. BERYL TRISTRAM (Queen of Spades).
 32. FRANK BAMBERGER (Jester).

33. MARGARET MACALISTER (Spanish Dancer).
 34. MURIEL HANNAN (Merveilleuse).
 35. ALEC BROOKSBANK (Chimpanzee).
 36. VIOLET MACALISTER (Mary Queen of Scots).
 37. K. NELKE (Turkish Lady).
 38. MISS NELKE (Louis Seize).
 39. ELSIE EVANS (La Zingara).

40. ERIC WRIGHT (Treasor).
 41. DUDLEY HURST BROWN (Sir Peter Teazle).
 42. DOLLY TICKLE (Snow Queen).
 43. TOM LEWIN (The First Lord Mayor, Henry Fitzalwyn, 1190).
 44. GEOFF LEWIN (The Present Lord Mayor, Sir W. Treloar).

Photographs Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42 by Speight; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38 by Lafayette; Nos. 28 by Lavender; and Nos. 43 and 44 by Arthur Weston.

A FRENCH INCIDENT AND A NEW WAY TO FRANCE.



THE VICTOR IN THE DUEL.
LIEUTENANT HANNE.



THE SCENE OF THE REVOLVER-DUEL AT VIROFLAY.



THE WOUNDED COMBATANT.
LIEUTENANT SPITZER.

THE MYSTERIOUS REVOLVER-DUEL NEAR PARIS: THE PRINCIPALS AND THE SCENE OF THE ENCOUNTER.

On January 2 a duel was fought between Lieutenant Hanne and Lieutenant Spitzer, the son of a banker in St. Petersburg. The weapons were quite unprecedented, being Ordnance revolvers. It was said that each combatant had twenty-five cartridges, and was at liberty to fire as he pleased. The principals were expert fencers, but one of them had been weakened by illness and was at a disadvantage, consequently small-arms were chosen. At first great mystery was made as to the place of the duel. It is untrue that the combatants fired six times.



IF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL WERE IN PROGRESS: WHAT THE WORKS WOULD LOOK LIKE.

Twenty years ago the Channel Tunnel works were actually begun, and the excavations were pushed out two miles from Shakespeare's Cliff at Dover. On the French side considerable progress was also made, as we have shown in former numbers. This photograph is of the original engine-shops at the time of their erection.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. F. DEAKIN.

A CASUALTY AND PROGRESS IN THE SHIPPING WORLD.



HOW A STEAMER IS SALVAGED: THE ATTEMPT TO TOW OFF THE "HIGHLAND FLING."

The steamer "Highland Fling," a Liverpool ship of 2679 tons register, went ashore at Enys Point, near Cadgwith, Cornwall. She was bound for Buenos Ayres with 3000 tons of cement. It is curious that another cement-ship, the French vessel "Socoa," went ashore at almost the same point. Our photograph was taken during an unsuccessful attempt to float the "Highland Fling."—[PHOTOGRAPH BY GIBSON.]



SOUTHAMPTON'S VAST STRIDES AS A PORT: THE SITE OF THE HUGE NEW DOCK TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

The announcement of the railway company's decision to construct the dock was made almost simultaneously with the White Star Company's announcement that their four finest liners will in future sail from Southampton. The new dock will have nine berths, its depth will be 40 feet, its width at the entrance 400 feet, and the two main quays will measure 1650 feet. At each quay two of the largest ships could lie end to end.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]

SAND WAVES ON A DESERT SEA: THE FRANCO-MOORISH FRONTIER.



THE SCENE OF PROBABLE FIGHTING ON THE MOROCCAN FRONTIER: THE DESERT WHERE THE FRENCH TROOPS ARE POSTED.

The scene of this remarkable photograph is in the vast desert between Taghit and Taflet, where Morocco joins Algeria. This region has been for some time policed by the French troops, and in the event of serious trouble it is the most probable theatre of military operations. The desert has the appearance of a troubled sea of sand.

FOOTBALL ON ROLLER-SKATES: A NEW AND EXCITING SPORT FOR WOMEN.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.



A CLOSE THING FOR A GOAL: BRIGHTON v. HOVE.

Football on roller-skates was inaugurated recently for men at Brighton skating-rink, and the pastime was very soon taken up by women. The game is played six a side; there are three forwards, two backs, and a goalkeeper. The goals are six feet high and seven wide, and the regulation football is used, with a little over a pint of water in it to keep the ball from rising. Twelve

feet in front of each goal is drawn the penalty line. Down each side run the boundaries. When the ball gets into touch it is not thrown in, but is placed on the boundary line, and pushed into play with the side of the foot. Hustling is allowed, but not charging. Outside his own penalty area the goalkeeper must not handle the ball. Two minutes is allowed to repair skates.

ART MUSIC and the DRAMA

ART NOTES.

THE Winter Academy and the Exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers each gives us work of genius: there are the high peaks of M. Rodin's bronzes at the New Gallery and the deep seas of Gainsborough's paint at Burlington House. Gainsborough has peers in Piccadilly, but there is something solitary about M. Rodin in Regent Street. Look for a few minutes at the exquisite group of "Frère et Sœur" in the South Room, and its surroundings fade away: it stands out alone, small upon its little pedestal in the centre of the room, but so potent in its beauty that it claims the eye for its own, and empties its environment of all else. And, indeed, that most lovely Gainsborough portrait of Miss Linley works nearly the same spell in the large gallery at Burlington House. Were it not that she has great rivals in Rembrandt's magnificent "Old Lady" and the charming "Boy," and in some other creations of her own artist, the fascinations of her wonderful colouring, with its contrasts of the dark blossomy skin and powdered hair, might monopolise our attention.

Last week we considered the Italian pictures in Gallery I. at Burlington House; let us now turn to Gallery II. with its Dutch canvases. The main difference between the very varying arts of Italy and the Lowlands is sensibly felt in the transition from Gallery I. to Gallery II. It is like going from a room painted white into a room painted black, or from a room lighted by ten candles into one lighted by half the number. Shadows and blackness had crept into painting between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. But while in the first room the visitor is distracted by the perplexities of attribution, in the second room he will feel undivided admiration for certain of the works hung therein. The heyday of its painter's genius, the full inspiration of his brush, is found in the portrait of Admiral de Ruyter by Franz Hals. Here is no mere shadow—either of an artist's power or of a sitter's personality. The Admiral, of severer aspect than most of this portrait-painter's subjects, is yet not so stern as to abash the confidence of the painter's technique. The picture is at once lively and severe, robust and dignified. Earl Spencer is

Photo Bassano.
THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MISS EDNA MAY,
NOW APPEARING IN "NELLY NEIL."

MUSIC.

THE RETURN OF WEBER.

ONE of the most interesting events of the passing week is the return of "Der Freischütz" to the repertory of the London opera-house. At the time of writing it is too early to say whether Herr Nickisch can



THE NEW ART IN ARCHITECTURE: DECORATIONS OF THE BERLIN COMIC OPERA HOUSE.

give a fresh lease of life to music that delighted our great-grandfathers and gave no little pleasure to their children. The occasion of the revival at Covent Garden of any work by Carl Maria von Weber brings before us once again one of the most fascinating figures in the musical history of Europe.

Weber was a genius who might have expressed himself in any art form he had chosen to study. His greatest misfortune was to be born half a century too soon. He understood lithography, he had some practical acquaintance with literature, he could manage a stage in expert fashion, and conduct other men's music as well as his own, he could play and teach the piano, he was an expert player upon the guitar, and sang delightfully until his vocal chords were damaged by an unfortunate accident. He had tried his hand at novel-writing, and he was an accomplished linguist.

His social charm was almost irresistible, too irresistible, in fact, if we pry closely into the affairs of his life. He was in turn eccentric, level-headed, dissipated, sober, and devout. He wrote national songs that young Germany is singing to-day, he helped Beethoven and Mozart to raise the music of German-speaking people to a height that gave Italy seriously to think, and he founded German romantic opera, "strangeness added to beauty." A century cannot dim the lustre of his achievements, and though the claims of more modern composers prevail in the opera house, Weber lives as surely in the concert-rooms of England as he does in the national songs of his own countrymen.

Nearly one hundred years have passed since "Der Freischütz" was produced for the first time, and perhaps to-day its countless melodies, its fine sense of the requirements of the stage, its unending suggestion of spontaneity, may prevail over changing fashion. At the same time, one may easily be too optimistic in this matter. Mozart, who stands on a higher plane than Weber, is represented in this country by "Don Giovanni"; the "Nozze di Figaro" is an opera that managers stage to satisfy their artistic conscience—and give a rest to singers who are drawing the town in more fashionable work. If "Der Freischütz" is to succeed, the success will be largely because the melodies have defied time.



THE NEW ART IN ARCHITECTURE: DECORATION OF A CHURCH DOOR IN CASSEL.

its lender. And who shall be half-hearted before Sir George Donaldson's Rembrandt portrait of an old lady? Here is old age and ladyship; here is the pathos of which it would seem all truly great portraits have a hint.—W. M.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"NELLY NEIL" AT THE ALDWYCH.

THE experiment of putting an American librettist and a London composer into harness together, which Mr. Frohman has tried in the case of "Nelly Neil," has not resulted in making musical comedy a less incoherent or more intelligent entertainment. Beauty, as represented by pretty faces and figures, dainty costumes and charming scenery, abounds in the latest Aldwych Show. Rarely has Miss Edna May worn more becoming frocks or looked more attractive than in her new rôle of the aristocratic girl-Socialist,

Nelly Neil; rarely has she been supported by so comely a crowd of companions as at present; rarely has a more lovely stage picture been presented in a London theatre than the Hampstead cornfield in which the fascinating Nelly and her converts play at living the simple life. But when one inquires into the reason for all this display of prettiness, or for the intrusion into its midst of bomb-throwing anarchism, when one seeks to understand the connection between the story's different scenes, and to ask why the first act should be placed in a Regent Street fruit-shop and the third at the Savoy Restaurant, no answer is possible.

Mr. McLellan seems to have thought he had done his duty as librettist when he had fitted his former Belle of New York with the part of another girl with a mission, and thus given Miss Edna May an excuse for constant appearances on the stage with an attendant chorus. And the device might have served did his chief actress possess variability of talent or had Mr. McLellan shown any inventiveness outside his initial idea. But Edna May is not a versatile enough artist to be able to bear on her shoulders the weight of a whole play, and so, though she sings and speaks with all her customary charm, the prevailing impression left by the musical comedy in which she cuts so conspicuous a figure is one of monotony. This despite the exertions of Mr. Joseph Coyne, an American comedian with a sly and engaging vein of humour; and of Miss Kitty Gordon, who, as a Nihilist princess, has the best song in the piece to sing, and renders it admirably. Unfortunately, too, if Mr. McLellan's story is chaotic, Mr. Ivan Caryll's score rather lacks



THE NEW ART IN ARCHITECTURE: DETAIL OF DECORATIONS OF THE BERLIN COMIC OPERA HOUSE.

inspiration; the composer's airs are agreeably fluent and melodious, but nearly every bar is reminiscent of previous Caryll music, pleasant enough certainly, but one sighs for new inspiration.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ANTI - GAMBLING MOVEMENT.

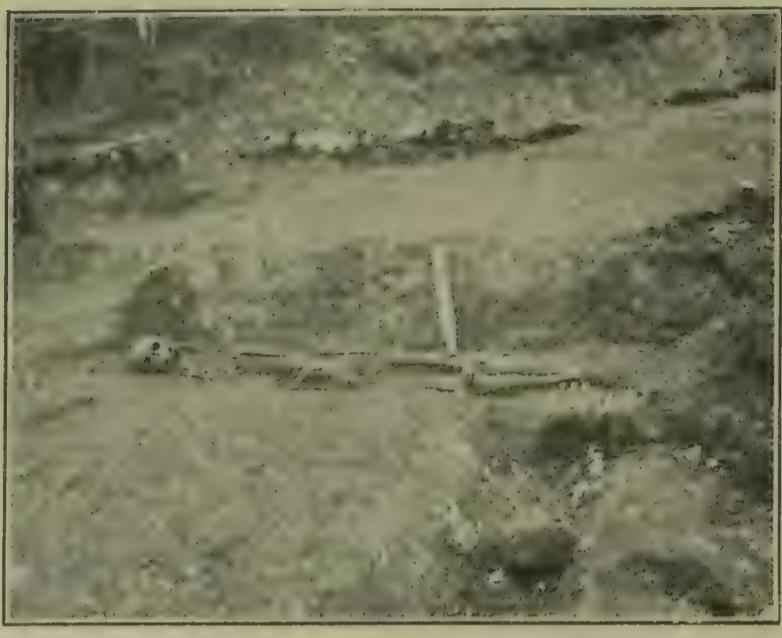
DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN PARIS.



EVADING THE LAW: HIGH PLAY IN A MIXED CLUB IN PARIS.

The French Associations Law of 1901 has been grossly abused. It contained a clause which permitted the establishment of any club by a simple declaration to the Prefecture. Accordingly, an immense number of gaming houses, technically legal, have sprung up. Most of them were mixed clubs, and many players have been ruthlessly rooked. The Government has taken fright, and several Belgian proprietors of these dens, who had netted something like £80,000 among them in a month, have been expelled from the country.

A SCRAP-BOOK PAGE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPICAL THEMES.



SKELETON IN POSITION AS IT WAS FOUND.



THE PLACE WHERE THE SKELETON WAS DISCOVERED (X).

REMAINS OF THE EARLY SAXON SETTLERS IN KENT: THE DISCOVERIES NEAR FOLKESTONE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE WEST END PHOTO. SUPPLY COMPANY, FOLKESTONE.

Discoveries of Saxon remains have been made at Dover Hill, Folkestone, during the cutting away of a bank which the Corporation is removing to make a corner less dangerous for motor-traffic. The remains include dirks, swords, beads of beautiful design in earthenware and amber, and human bones. The most interesting finds go to the local museum.



ANCIENT FOUNDATIONS AT MANCUNIUM.



ANOTHER TRENCH, SHOWING REMAINS OF MASONRY.

ROMAN MANCHESTER: THE RECENTLY-DISCOVERED REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT MANCUNIUM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. F. W. PARROTT.

The Manchester branch of the Classical Association, of which Professor R. S. Conway is President, has recently made some most interesting discoveries on the site of the ancient Roman station of Mancunium. The foundations of buildings have come to light. Our photographs show the depth of the débris, which has been cut through for about four or five feet. The wooden stays are merely part of a hoarding separating the ground from Duke Street. The two trenches shown are parallel, and twelve feet apart. The girders at the back of one photograph belong to a railway viaduct.



HELP FOR LOST MOTORISTS: VILLAGE NAME-SIGNS.

The Automobile Association has lately been adding to their warning signs plates with the names of the villages at which the signs are placed. This custom has been in vogue in France for some time. In our photograph a lost motorist is being shown the sign by a villager.



£40,000 DAMAGE BY FIRE: THE WRECKED SAW-MILL AT BARNET.

On the night of January 9 the saw-mill of Messrs. Lockhart was destroyed at Barnet. A dozen houses were also burned down. Fifty people were rendered homeless, and three men on the top floor of the saw-mill were seriously injured in jumping to the ground.

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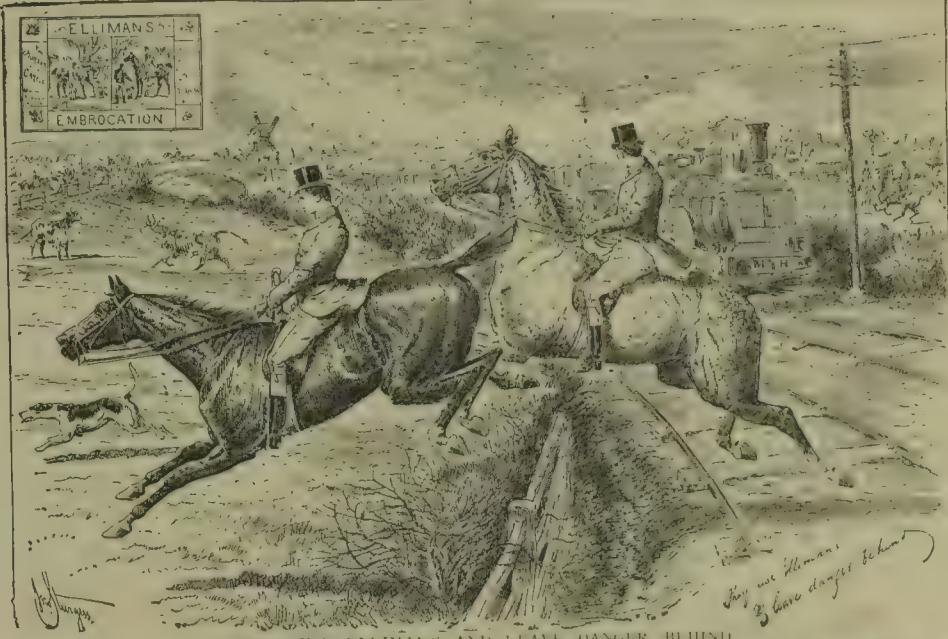
THE MAN WHO USES IT LEADS THE WAY.



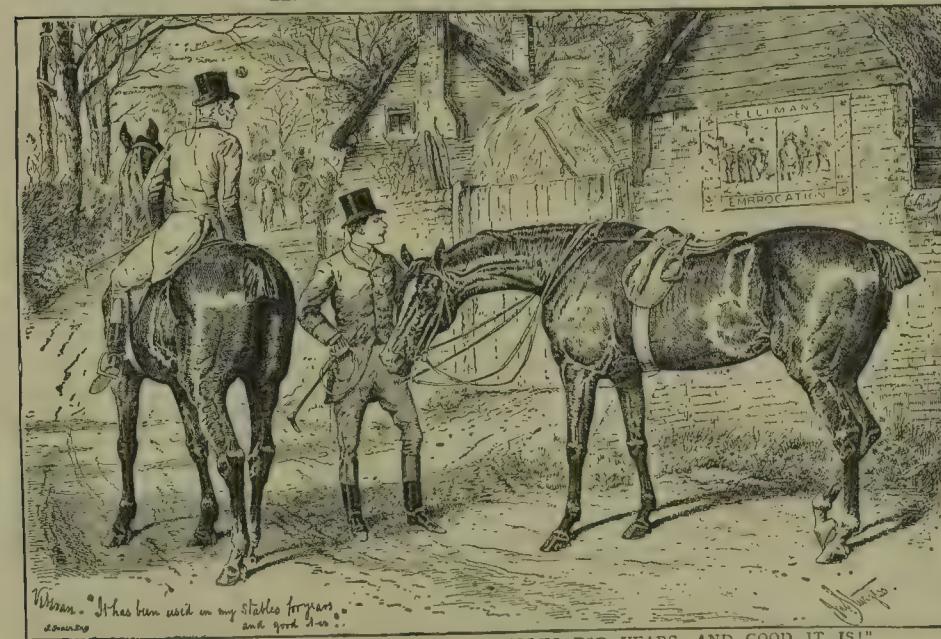
CUTTING 'EM DOWN BY A BELIEVER IN ELLIMAN'S.



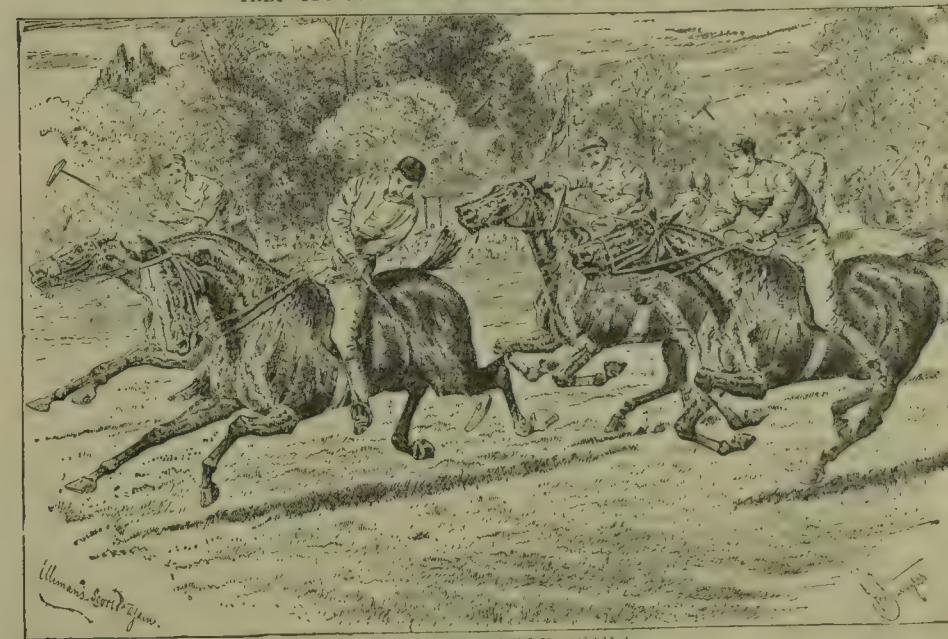
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of York is interesting himself in the proposals for a new diocese of Sheffield. A meeting is to be held this week in the Town Hall under the

of Canterbury) was at one time incumbent. Mr. Mackay was a profound student of Brontë literature, and wrote several monographs on the writings of the Brontë sisters.

The jubilee of the Church Institute at Leeds will be celebrated this week. The Institute was founded by

Dr. Hook, in January 1857. The Archbishop of York will give an address at the Thanksgiving Service, and will present the thank-offering, which, it is hoped, may go a long way towards clearing off the remaining debt of £1200

undecided. The Government have announced that they have no intention of buying the property, and it is still in the market.

V.



SHALL R. L. STEVENSON'S HOUSE BECOME GERMAN PROPERTY?

VAILIMA, THE NOVELIST'S LAST HOME.

Dr. Solf, the German Governor of Samoa, has been authorised to buy Vailima, the famous home of R. L. Stevenson, as an official residence. It is curious to recall that Stevenson bitterly opposed the German supremacy in Samoa.

presidency of Colonel Hughes, C.M.G., and the list of speakers includes many influential names besides that of the Archbishop.

The Convocation of Canterbury will meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday, Feb. 14. Some inconvenience arises this year from the fact that Feb. 13 is Ash Wednesday and that the following week is Ember Week.

The new Archdeacon of Cleveland is the Rev. T. G. Lindsay, M.A., Vicar of Scarborough. He succeeds Canon Hutchings, who has resigned, on appointment as Canon Residentiary of York Minster. Mr. Lindsay has spent most of his ministerial life in Yorkshire, and was appointed to the Vicarage of Scarborough in 1905, in succession to the Bishop of Hull. He is one of the Archbishop's chaplains.

The diocese of Edinburgh has lost a singularly gifted clergyman by the death of the Rev. Angus M. Mackay. He was for thirteen years incumbent of St. James's Church, Aberdeen, and through his efforts a handsome new church building was erected in a good position. In 1899 Mr. Mackay accepted the charge of Holy Trinity, Edinburgh, of which Dr. Payne Smith (afterwards Dean

on the latest additions to the premises. The Institute has a library of 20,000 volumes.

The Bishop of Stepney has been spending his winter holiday at Torquay, and gave an address on behalf of the East London Church Fund. He said that last year East-Enders contributed to Church work in their midst £3500 — actually £500 more than was given for the East-End Church Fund by the whole of the churches of the West-End. The great need of the East-End, in Dr. Gordon Lang's opinion, is men of education and business instincts to lead the poor people aright.

The fate of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey remains



Photo, E. N. A.

A DESIRABLE VILLAGE: WASEN, IN SWITZERLAND, WHERE THE PEOPLE LIVE ON LESS THAN £8 PER ANNUM.

Wasen, a village on the Gotthardbahn, Switzerland, is termed by the inhabitants of neighbouring but less fortunate places, "The New Utopia"; for Wasen is so prosperous a village, owing to wise investments, that its inhabitants can live sumptuously on about 200 fr. a year. Most of the villagers own their houses, and pay neither rates nor taxes, in addition to which they receive, in their proper season, wood, cheese, milk, butter, and sometimes even meat and wine, free, of any cost whatever. Hampers containing these goods are practically forced upon them.

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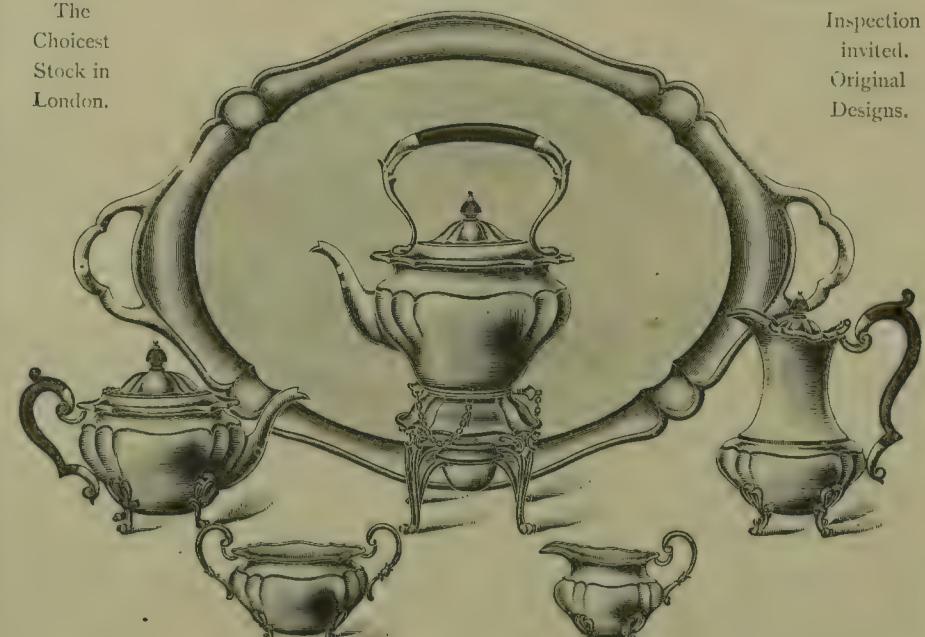
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'No Voice, however feeble, lifted up for Truth ever Dies.'

THE GENIUS OF THIS LIFE, COMMON SENSE!

'We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on,
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;

And each good thought or action moves the dark world nearer to the sun.'—WHITTIER.

We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.

Nothing happens by Chance. We have Eyes and see not.

THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH THAN ARE DREAMT OF IN OUR PHILOSOPHY.

It is for you to find out why your ears are boxed.

AN IMAGE OF HUMAN LIFE. INCAPACITY MEETS WITH THE SAME PUNISHMENT AS CRIME.

NATURE'S LAWS.

'Nor love thy life nor hate; but whilst thou livest live well.'—MILTON.

"Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon us winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to *learn at least* the names and moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allows his sons, or the State which allows its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us—and, *more or less, of those who are connected with us*—do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are *what we call the laws of Nature*. The player on the one side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, *just*, and *patient*. But also we know, *to our cost*, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of

overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And who plays ill is checkmated—*without haste, but without remorse*.

"My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather *lose than win*. And *I should accept it as an image of human life*.

"The great mass of mankind are the 'Poll,' who pick up just enough to get through without much discredit. *Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again*. Nature's pluck means extermination.

"Ignorance is visited as sharply as *wilful* disobedience—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first; but the *blow without the word*. It is *left to you to find out why your ears are boxed*."—HUXLEY

"Nature's Laws, I must repeat, are eternal; her small still voice, speaking from the inmost heart of us, shall not, under terrible penalties, be disregarded. No man can depart from the truth without damage to himself."—T. CARLYLE.



'INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.'—Goethe.
SUBSTANCES IN THE BLOOD THAT ARE HURTFUL AND INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology:

"Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of these excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various tissues of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a single tissue of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should."

Were we to mention the many and various diseases caused or produced by blood poisoning, it would require more space than we have at command. To hinder the poison from gaining admission, you must sustain the vital powers by adding to the blood what is continually being lost from various circumstances, and by that means you prevent the poison being retained in the body. The effect of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to take away all morbid poisons and supply that which promotes healthy secretions only by natural means. The chemical nature or antidotal power of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to expel the foreign substance or render it inert (by natural means only). If we could maintain sufficient vital power we could keep the poison from doing any harm. That power is best attained by following the Rules for Life (see page 10 in Pamphlet) and using, according to directions, Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which by its healthy action keeps the secretions in perfect order only by soothing and natural laws, or in other words it is impossible to overstate its great power in preventing unnecessary suffering and disease.

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION AS

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LADIES' PAGES.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN is always much beloved in the places to which her husband's appointments take her, and Ireland is no exception. I am told by a friend that she has made a great success with a series of "Citizens' Receptions," being "at home" at Dublin Castle in an informal manner week after week on Saturday afternoons to any persons of respectable position. Her Excellency is about to promote the prosperity of Irish industries by giving an evening party and dance, at which only Irish poplin and Irish lace may be worn by the ladies; and also, a little later, having an afternoon reception for which Irish homespuns and tweeds are compulsory wear. In each case, the result, so far as the appearance of the guests is concerned, is a foregone success, since both those classes of Irish manufactured goods now meet the most refined and exacting standards of taste. There are to be quadrilles arranged to show off the varieties of the Irish laces; in one set, all the ladies will wear the Limerick, in another the Youghal, in another the varieties of Irish crochet, and so on, which will be very interesting.

Both Parisian and London dressmakers regard Irish lace and crochet with the highest favour. For high evening bodices or for "dressy" afternoon blouses there is nothing more fashionable than a complete coat in Irish crochet. If the corsage is built thus entirely of the heavier sort of Irish crochet, resembling a guipure lace, it is best to place a lining of chiffon between the fitted silk or sateen lining and the lace, as this gives a softness of effect that is a great improvement. Coloured chiffon under the point d'Irlande, too, when the rest of the dress permits of the introduction of some tint, has an excellent effect, as it gleams through the interstices of the crochet. The designs in Irish crochet in large pieces, such as blouses or boleros, are always rather heavy. This crochet is done very largely over padded rings and other shapes, which give it the raised effect of guipure or rose-point lace. Irish crochet can be obtained, however, in the most exquisitely fine texture and old lace-like designs. The motifs, which form the recurring basis of the design, are done in large quantities by the poor Irish girls, and are then joined together by more lace-like stitches of great fineness, that are done by more skilled workers; very often these are Irish ladies who have lost their means through recent land troubles. It is this extremely delicate Irish crochet which the great French dressmakers are so charmed with that they cannot get enough of it. They use the heavier guipure designs also very largely, but the lace-like patterns that I have just described they place upon the very finest gowns. Compared with equally fine needlepoint, the best Irish crochet lace is extraordinarily cheap, though, of course, like all hand-work, it is somewhat expensive when compared with the product of the machine; but also how incomparably more beautiful! The Irish girls who make



MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT.

As shown by our illustrations, hats are to be worn much turned up at the side, with handsome feathers.

the motifs earn but little by their labour. Many of them spend all their days toiling in factories, from eight in the morning until six at night, without earning more than seven or eight shillings a week. To help them to supplement this inadequate wage, the good nuns have established warm and well-lighted work-rooms, to which the girls go and sit chatting or listening to a book from seven till nine at night, the while their skilful fingers are busy to crochet the fine motifs that afterwards are made up into lace collars and cuffs and yards of trimmings by more experienced wielders of the crochet-needle. The work turns out of the hands of these working girls as clean as if it had never been touched by any fingers, far less those roughened and dirtied by factory toil. The good nuns look after that; each girl's hands are washed under the supervision of a sister, and sometimes the worker has to hold her fingers for five minutes under the warm-water spigot until the soil of her earlier day's manual labour is sufficiently cleaned out.

How many of my readers will be as surprised as I was to learn that the art of crochet is quite a modern invention? It was devised by a French-Spanish lady named Mlle. Reigo, early in the nineteenth century. The idea came to her from seeing the harvesters making a chain of straws with the points of their reaping-hooks, whereby to bind over their ricks and keep their sheaves together. She procured a small hook, and tried what she could do with a similar chain in fine cotton, and by degrees she evolved the whole art of crochet. Mlle. Reigo's designs are still amongst the most beautiful to be had; at the Black Rock Convent, Dublin, many of the patterns that she originally taught the nuns there some three-quarters of a century ago are still in use, and are amongst the most favoured by modern purchasers. Her crochet designs often exactly reproduce the patterns of the fine antique laces, such as old point d'Alençon and point d'Angleterre. In some of the designs indeed the crochet motifs are arranged in their order on tissue paper and joined together by the needle in true point-lace style.

Pretty neck-wear is one of the simplest and yet most effective ways of improving the appearance of an ordinary frock or of decorating the person. Long before the days of lace or gems the poorest savages somehow made for themselves collars and necklaces, though it might be but from shells or seeds or stems of plants; and in the oldest Egyptian graves beads of design that was already beautiful in shape and colour are found in large numbers. To neglect this point in adornment is to abandon one of the simplest yet most effective of decorations. That this is very generally understood, the enormous number of trifles of the kind offered in the shop windows is in evidence. Many of these little things, however, can easily be made at home by a girl with taste and clever fingers. Here are a few ideas for preparing such little adornments ready for the spring, when heavy furs and mufflers will be laid aside, and the full value of lighter



A Real Object-Lesson!

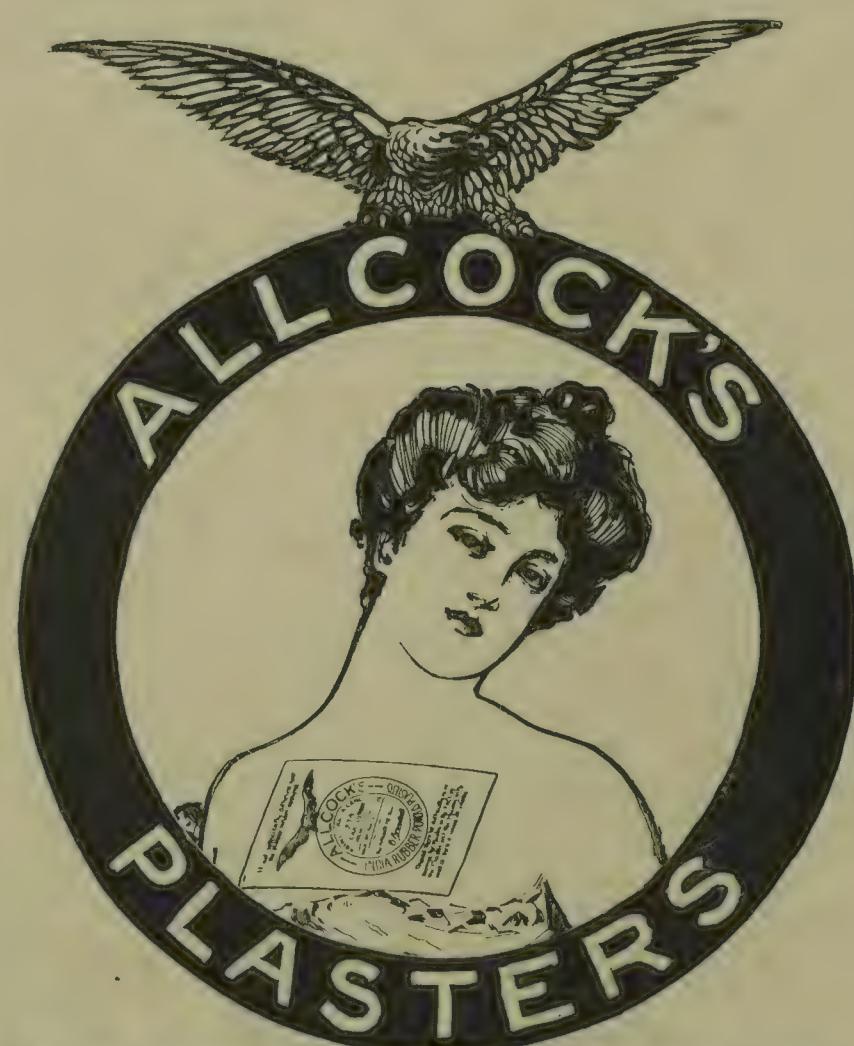
THIS child was twelve months old and weighed 9 lb. when the first picture was taken. The second picture shows him six months later, weighing 18 lb. (Both these photographs were originally published by us nearly eighteen years ago.)

¶ Mellin's Food made the difference.

¶ The third picture shows him as he is to-day—strong, healthy, vigorous—but owing his life to Mellin's Food.

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collars will be experienced. Get a yard and a half of cream or pale blue ribbon and sew upon it, in its middle twelve inches, some lace or passementerie medallions, of a round or oval shape; in the centre of each medallion stitch on one of the little imitation jewels that can be purchased, say a simulated ruby or a diamond. Then get a spray of artificial flowers, small blossomed, such as forget-me-not or heliotrope, take off the blossoms singly, and sew them on the ribbon, between each of the medallions. The flowers can be dispensed with, if an all-white collar is preferred. The ornamented portion of the band of ribbon when worn is placed against the throat in front, the ends are crossed at the back, and then brought round again to under the chin, and there finished off either as a stock-tie or in a little bow at choice. One of the ordinary lace collars sold in all shops—imitation lace, of course—will become a thing of beauty if the centre of each flower is picked out with an artificial pearl or Rhine-stone, and the rest of the design is outlined with silver sequins. Another pretty collar is formed by a shaped piece of white velvet, edged all round with a line of narrow purple velvet ribbon, and trimmed along at intervals with little rings, such as are used for crocheting over; that have been previously covered in button-hole stitch worked over the rings with purple floss silk. These are sewn on all round the top and bottom of the collar, and then each is centred with a pearl. Stock, or "abbé," flat ends for the front may be similarly treated. Then in the centre, if you want to make your collar very smart, artificial tiny pansies are either sewn on or painted, scattered prettily about.

A pretty novelty in this direction is a tie and stock collar in accordéon-pleated cream cambric; it goes twice round the throat and forms a knot in front whence ends fall nearly to the waist, finished off by lace edging. Smart in effect are the new collars, cut out in a design of curves or ovals, through which is visible the colour of a ribbon-tie that goes round the throat under the fancy collar, and forms the usual knot in front. A white lace collar has the band that encircles the throat trimmed with little leaf-shaped appliqués of velvet; and a similar idea has a velvet band to go round the throat under the lace, so that the colour of the velvet shows through the openings of the lace pattern. Silk run over cords in several lines produces a good collar for a morning blouse; and to make a simple silk demi-toilette blouse more dressy, a long plastron of lace, to reach from the collar-band, to which it is affixed quite to the waistband, is effective and useful. These plastrons are made in Irish crochet, in embroidered muslin, and in imitation lace; they are sometimes plain and sometimes of a pattern that allows of ribbon being threaded through the interstices. Although few amateurs have fingers deft enough to make up satisfactorily muslin and lace ties and jabots, however, many can embroider the material for more solid neckwear—such as velveteen collar-bands or lace ones trimmed with many tiny bows of ribbon, or jewelled with wee imitation rubies and diamonds. Everybody with fair eyesight, too, can apply sparkling sequins



SKATING COSTUME

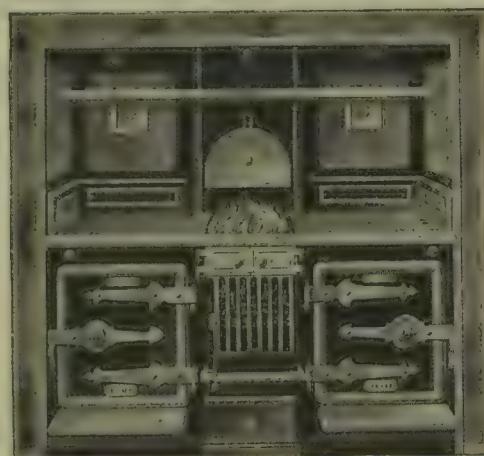
In brown velvet stitched and trimmed with a lighter shade of the same colour.

to the pattern of lace with excellent effect, and with these as a foundation a dainty bit of neck-gear is readily built. Beadwork, again, which is so fashionable, is a nice home occupation, and a box of small beads, gold and coloured, a scrap of silk, and a transfer pattern, ought to result after a few pleasantly employed hours in a necktie that could not be bought except for a considerable sum, and possibly not even then just to the taste of the intended wearer.

A description of some of the latest models will be interesting. There was a dress in mulberry-coloured satin cloth; the skirt was trimmed with large waves of wide black silk braid, the front breadth left flat and untrimmed. The short, loose bolero bodice was joined down the front by brandebourgs of the same black braid fastened over large barrel-shaped buttons of china in the same mulberry shade as the cloth. Under the bust, this coat was cut away a little to show an inserted piece, like the bottom of a loose vest, of mustard-yellow and mulberry-striped silk and velvet, very like a footman's livery striped vest; and the same striped material formed the folded waistbelt, that was slightly visible under the edges of the coat, and that curious yet effective stripe also turned back, at the top of the coat, as a laid-down collar, under a stand-up collar of lace. An olive-green face-cloth was, trimmed with festoons of itself round the skirt, laid upon heading of a plain band of velvet of the same colour. This skirt was cut corset-fashion, and fastened visibly down the front by many small buttons of cut steel and buttonholes. The blouse-top and sleeves were of white lace, and there was provided a short, loose coat to wear when desired of the green cloth, edged with a festoon of cloth fixed on to a straight velvet heading band, like that round the skirt. A Princess dress, closely fitting to the figure, but turned back with wide revers from the bust to the shoulder, was in thin blue serge; the revers were covered with a very beautiful passementerie of white and gold, with which also the top puff of the sleeve was encrusted. The dress hooked invisibly down the back, and had a lace vest between, and collar rising above the white and gold revers. Then there is a gown in pale grey chiffon-velvet, cut in Empire fashion, long folds falling from a waist made to come well above the natural place, and finished by a little coat of the same material, that has a basque, revers, and turn-back collar, and a wide plastron, all of a very handsome trimming of cut-out velvet, embroidered over with silk braid; round the high waist-line, where the embroidered basque meets the plain velvet, passes a strap or belt of grey silk folded ribbon, ending at either side of the front plastron under a diamond buckle.

A very charming and, at the same time, useful present, especially for a lady to give a busy man, is one of Messrs. S. Mordan and Co.'s celebrated silver pencils. They are to be obtained at 41, City Road, E.C., and combine beauty with the great advantage of being always pointed.

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For style, strength and service. They embody all the very latest and most up-to-date features for the saving of labour, time and fuel. Grill, boil, bake and cook to perfection. Perfectly fitted, attractively finished, and give absolute satisfaction wherever employed. Supplied in various styles and sizes—single, double or combination coal and gas ovens. Bright parts nickel plated at a slight extra cost.

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Those Little Matters

of good form in your correspondence count for so much. **YOU** should use

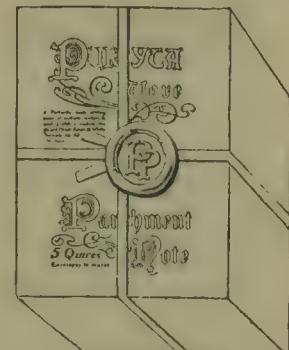
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A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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IS THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR LOSS OF HAIR.

IF you desire a luxuriant growth of hair **YOU MUST ASSIST NATURE.** You must follow its laws and obey its dictates.

Your hair has become thin and is falling out because the temporal and other arteries carrying blood to the hair roots have become congested, the blood has ceased to circulate freely in the scalp, the food supply is impeded and reduced, and consequently the hair is starved.

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NATURE'S REMEDY is the **EVANS VACUUM CAP**, a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles. It is the only remedy which will successfully restore a free and normal circulation throughout the scalp, which condition is absolutely necessary in order to rejuvenate the life-giving principles of hair growth within the follicles (hair roots) which have become dormant, thereby ensuring a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

Many members of the Medical Profession have investigated the Evans Vacuum Cap, and have given the principle and the methods employed their highest approval, which latter testimony is proved by the fact that many have bought the Cap for their own use.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair), stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on when the **EVANS VACUUM CAP** was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

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60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

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An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

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PATENT
SPIRALLY
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SHAPED TO WIND
ON SPIRALLY FROM
ANKLE TO KNEE
WITHOUT ANY TURNS
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Made in various qualities and colours. Shade Cards on application.

For Ladies and Children.

Light Weight. With Spats, 7s per pair. (Detachable 1/- extra.) Without Spats, 5/- per pair.

Send size of boot.

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With Spats, from 10s to 12/- per pair. Detachable, 1/- extra. (If detachable required, send size of boot.) Without Spats, from 6/- to 7s per pr.

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OTHER THEATRES.

"THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL," AT THE NEW THEATRE.

THERE are so many exciting incidents, and so many neat foilings of villainy in that robustious romance of the French Revolution and matrimonial misunderstanding, "The Scarlet Pimpernel," that Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson have probably been well advised in reviving what is, of course, only a costume melodrama once more, especially as its story provides both Miss Neilson and her husband with very showy parts. The actress has not overcome her mannerisms of over-emphasis and excessive archness; but still her Lady Blakeney has many fine moments, and is splendidly picturesque. Mr. Fred Terry's own performance of Sir Percy is so finished a piece of comedy acting that one longs to see him once more in drama worthy of his gifts.

"LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT," AT THE HAYMARKET.

So extraordinarily long a run has been achieved by the Haymarket revival of Mr. Anstey's satire on Suburbia, "The Man from Blankley's," that it almost seemed at one time as if Mr. Frederick Harrison might never be able to fulfil his promise of reproducing Mr. Carton's amusing Criterion play, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." But it was worth waiting for, if only as a good specimen of the work of an English playwright who, in brilliance of wit, can bear comparison with any of his Gallic contemporaries. Its situations have not quite the freshness of those of "Lord and Lady Algy" and "Wheels within Wheels," and the Carton formula of middle-aged love between a good-natured but compromised woman of the world and her masculine counterpart has here become a trifle worn and thin. But Lady Huntworth as a vicarage cook, beset by suitors, and yet managing them all with admirable nonchalance, is so amusing a figure, especially as interpreted once more by Miss Compton in her inimitable tones of bland, lethargic good-humour, that it is a sheer delight to renew acquaintance with both the character and the actress. Mr. Hawtrey, succeeding Mr. Bourchier, plays the rôle of the heroine's chivalrous lover in pleasant light-comedy fashion; and Mr. Weedon Grossmith acts the unpleasant

Lord Huntworth's scenes with such grim intensity that the playgoing novice would hardly imagine Mr. Grossmith ever could be funny. Mr. Carton's comedy is preceded by "Her Grace the Reformer," in which Mrs. de la Pasture gently satirises aristocratic Socialism.

In a recent number we noted that certain rare porcelain vases purchased by Messrs. Hodgkins, 158B, New Bond Street, were reported to have been bought for Mr. Pierpont



MODERN TAPESTRY-MAKERS: WORKERS AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK.

On January 11, Princess Christian opened, at the Grafton Galleries, an exhibition of work by students of the Royal School of Art Needlework. The aim of the school is to provide employment for educated women. The pupils are trained in the making of tapestries and embroidery, and they also learn art needlework and the more decorative part of upholstery. The famous Holyrood tapestry is just now being restored by the school.

Morgan. Mr. Hodgkins writes to us that they were not purchased for a client, but for himself, and are now on sale at his rooms.

His Majesty the King of Spain has appointed the Apollinaris Company, Limited, purveyors of Apollinaris Water under royal warrant.

M. DE PACHMANN'S RECITAL.

VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN'S Chopin Recital at the Bechstein Hall on Saturday last delighted a very large audience. The great pianist opened his programme with the Sonata in B flat minor, but not all the charm of his interpretation could make the adagio and finale sound as though they were integral parts of the work. One feels that the restrictions of sonata form were too heavy for Chopin's unfettered genius. His enthusiasm ends with the scherzo, the funeral march served for an adagio, and the mood of other moments fashioned the finale. M. de Pachmann, who was as unconventional as ever in his attitude towards the audience, was so pleased with his own rendering of the twenty-third Prelude that he played it twice—to the great content of one and all. Some of his readings may seem fantastic; but the pianist is a superb artist. Not only did his playing reveal the tenderness, the grace, and the spontaneity of the master's work; they showed Chopin as a writer who neither transcends nor sought to transcend the proper limitations of his chosen instrument.

On New Year's Day the Great Central Railway Company added to its mileage by taking over the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway. It is well known what an important piece of line has been acquired, and it is considered that under its new management great developments will take place with regard to the shipment of coal from Grimsby. We understand Mr. Willmott, the late manager of the L. D. and E. C. Company, still remains manager of the Sheffield District Railway, with offices in Sheffield.

Smith's Speed Indicator has again saved an unjust conviction, this time of the inventor's son. Mr. Smith jun. was accused by the constables at Cobham of driving at a speed of over twenty miles an hour, but, fortunately, the indicator showed that the speed eighteen miles. On hearing this, the constables changed the accusation into "driving to the danger of the public." At Kingston Assize Court, when it was shown on evidence how the police had changed their accusation on seeing by the indicator that their first charge was ridiculous, the case was dismissed.

"The pipe draws wisdom
from the lips of the philosopher
it generates a style of conversation, contemplative,
thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."

That is what Thackeray has to say about the pipe. You will enjoy your pipe to the fullest extent if it is filled with

**Gallaher's
'Gold Bond' Mixture**

—a delightfully fragrant tobacco that, unlike many ordinary tobaccos, will never make your throat sore, no matter how much of it you smoke.
'Gold Bond' never burns the tongue.

Sold in 1-oz. packets and 2-oz. and 4-oz. tins.

TESTING SAMPLE FREE.
If you will send us your name and address, and also give us the name and address of your tobacconist, we will send you, post free, a Testing Sample of "Gold Bond" Mixture.

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The Cigarette with the indefinable charm.

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Baby, 6 months of age. Fed from birth on the Allenburys' Foods.

A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management (48 pages) free on request.

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The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1 consists of fresh cow's milk scientifically modified so as to closely resemble human milk in composition. The excess of casein (indigestible curd) in the cow's milk has been removed, and the deficiency of fat and milk-sugar made good. The method of manufacture pasteurises the milk and absolutely precludes all risk of contamination with noxious germs. Thus a perfect substitute for the natural food of the child is obtained and vigorous growth and health is promoted.

The "Allenburys" Foods are alike suitable for the robust and delicate, and children thrive upon them as on no other diet.

No starchy or farinaceous food should be given to an infant under six months of age, it is not only useless, for the young infant cannot digest starch, but is a frequent cause of illness and rickets.

MILK FOOD No. 1. MILK FOOD No. 2. MALT FOOD No. 3.
From birth to 3 months. From 3 to 6 months. From 6 months upwards.

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"In reading through your advertisements there is one thing I have never noticed you mention, and that is the assistance of LEMCO to mothers of delicate or rickety children.

"My little girl was quite healthy when born, but owing to shock to me, caused by my doctor's sudden death when she was four days old, I was unable to nurse her longer myself, and we found the greatest difficulty in finding a food to suit her. At six weeks she weighed less than at birth. Eventually, at seven months old, she was fat and flabby with no signs of teeth, nor did she look healthy.

"I called in the doctor and he said she was rickety and needed meat food to build her up, and ordered me to scrape raw steak for her. This she refused absolutely, and I did not know what to do with her, until I saw the nurse who was with me at her birth; she said at once, 'Try Lemco, it always does good.' Her recipe was to cut a quarter of a round of bread and boil it in as much water as it would absorb, then beat it to a jelly and add as much Lemco as would make it palatable to the child (about a quarter of a teaspoonful at that age), using this food night and morning instead of the milk food, and gradually increasing the quantity. Of course, at that age the child may be fed from a spoon.

"I did this, and was surprised to find the difference. Her bones became stronger, and with the exception of the first teeth (she cut five in one week) I had no trouble with her.

"She had Lemco regularly until she turned two years, often taking two 4-oz. jars in a week, and now she is a big strong girl of 5½, so tall and strong that she is often taken for seven, and now, all the winter she and her brother always have Lemco for supper, with bread or a dry biscuit, and on very cold days before they go out or when they come in from a walk, if they seem at all chilly. I certainly think nothing builds them up better or creates more natural warmth, and I have wondered many times why you never mention this most important use for your product."

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No more discontented servant's faces and sulky tempers when the wonderful labour-saving CHISWICK SPECIALITIES are introduced into the household. They are all genuine BRITISH Manufacture, being made in England by British work-people. You should ask your local dealer for—

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BUTTERCUP METAL POLISH. A boon in the home. Good housewives sing its praises for its brilliance and ease in use. Resists damp. Very slow to tarnish. Tins, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. Of Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

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CHISWICK POLISHER. Best on the Market for cleaning Greasy Floors, Boards, Marble, Paintwork, &c. Nothing like it for Kitchen Utensils. In packets containing 2 tablets, price 3d. Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

FREE SAMPLE of the three first-named Specialities sent on application. Please enclose 1d. stamp to cover postage.

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All the delights and benefits of every form of Hot Air, Vapour, Perfumed, and Medicated Baths can be enjoyed privately, economically, and with absolute safety in your own room.

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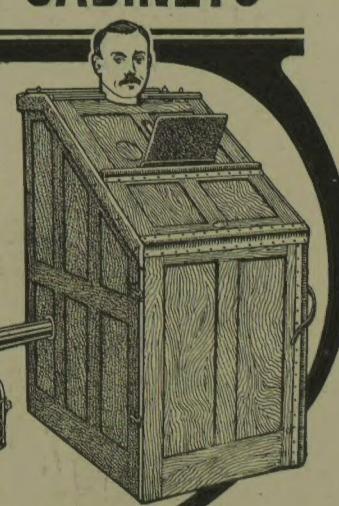
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YEAR-BOOKS FOR 1907.

THE visible microcosm of the growth of London is the "Post-Office Directory," and the obvious question with every yearly issue is where is this volume to stop. Two years ago the "County Suburbs Directory" was added to make the already vast more vast, and this year there is something almost pathetic in Messrs. Kelly's note, "That no new features have been added to the volume of 1907." Still the old are enough and to spare. The book is a triumph of accuracy, and it is safe to say that no volume of its size is better thumbed when it comes to the end of its brief twelvemonths' life.

The next of the reference books in point of size, although it probably excels the "Directory" in dignity, is, of course, Society's Bible. Burke, in his new "Peerage" (Harrison and Sons), notes that the distribution of honours during the past year was exceptionally profuse. The creations included two Earldoms, four Viscounties, twenty-five Baronies, and thirty-two Baronetcies. It would be impious, although it is almost irresistible, to quote Gilbert's line, "And dukes were three a penny," but, fortunately, the strawberry-leaves are still unassailed by new creations. As usual, "Burke" is brought down to the last possible moment.

The never-failing "Whitaker," who has been known to be consulted daily by old gentlemen, in order that they might be interesting at the dinner-table, has reconstructed several sections of the information for the sake of greater rapidity of reference. The Peerage notes in "Whitaker" now include in one series of lists the holders of English, British or United Kingdom, and Scottish and Irish titles. Among the topical subjects of the present volume are short treatises on Army reform and the growth of travelling facilities in London.

"Whitaker's" usual companion on the bookshelf is that peerage of the intellect, "Who's Who" (A. and C. Black), which is still of necessity making broad its phylacteries. The historical Irishman who regretted that the entrancing stories in the dictionary were so short ought to have lived in the days of "Who's Who," for then he would have found consolation even in brevity. As the biographies are all written by the subjects themselves, human documents are



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The Chairman of the Cabdrivers' Association has declared that motor-cabs are bound to succeed horsed vehicles of that description. In connection with this Messrs. Argylls, London, Ltd., are anxious to include as many cabdrivers in their school as possible. They have in their possession the interesting photograph here reproduced, of an ancient cabby at the wheel of their much-talked of motor-cab, with the superscription, "It's never too late to learn."

inevitable, and the reticences of the great are often far more amusing than the confidences of the moderately distinguished. The book, of course, is serious and is invaluable to serious people, particularly to journalists in a hurry.

In the smallest of all the Peerages the little volume issued by Whitaker informs the uninitiated how names of titles are pronounced. This year the editor permits himself one little grumble. It appears he sends proofs to everyone who is mentioned, and asks merely that the word "correct" be appended in that event. Yet one elderly Peer was at the pains to send him the fatherly admonition: "Would it not save your time and postage if you looked at the public roll of the House of Lords?" That document is issued every February for 2d., but the editor of "Whitaker's Peerage" holds that his readers expect something more than is to be looked for from a publication of that price.

We have received from the Agent-General for Nova Scotia a copy of the Exhibition Number issued by the *Morning Chronicle* of Halifax, N.S., in connection with the recent Dominion Exhibition held at Halifax. With an attractive coloured cover, fully illustrated and replete with interesting matter respecting the Dominion generally, it devotes considerable space to the progress of Nova Scotia and its prosperity, and contains information concerning this favoured province which cannot fail to be of interest to any who are thinking of settling there or visiting the country. We are requested to state that copies will be sent post free upon application to the office of the Agent-General for Nova Scotia, 57A, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

The *Bristol Observer* lately reprinted a most interesting document, "A Memorial to the Treasury," signed by Joseph Fry, the great-grandfather of the present chairman of the eminent firm of chocolate-makers. It is entitled the "Humble Memorial of Joseph Fry, of Bristol," and it sets forth how chocolate was daily hawked about the streets of Bristol, Bath, Salisbury, Worcester, and Birmingham to the great diminution of Mr. Fry's trade. He therefore prayed for certain alterations in the duty, with considerations to the Excise officers, which would make them active to prevent smuggling. At the close Mr. Fry observes that smuggling "is vastly increased in Bristol and for many miles round by a desperate gang of villains." The date of the document is June 27, 1776.

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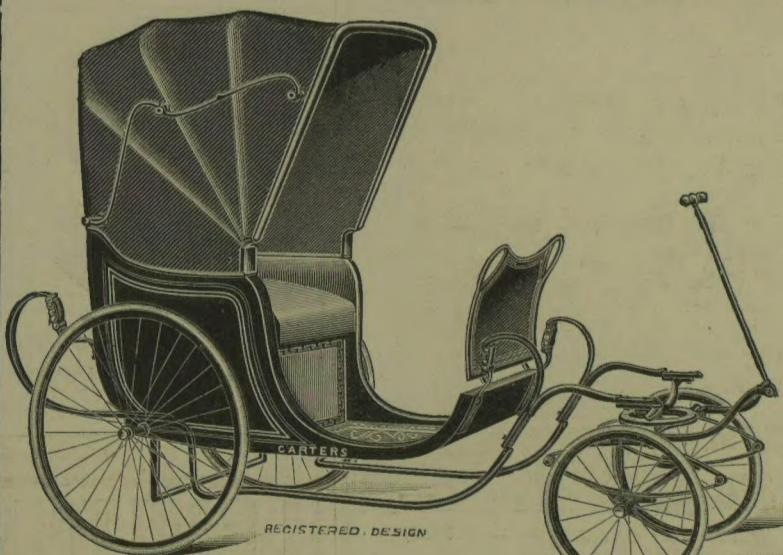
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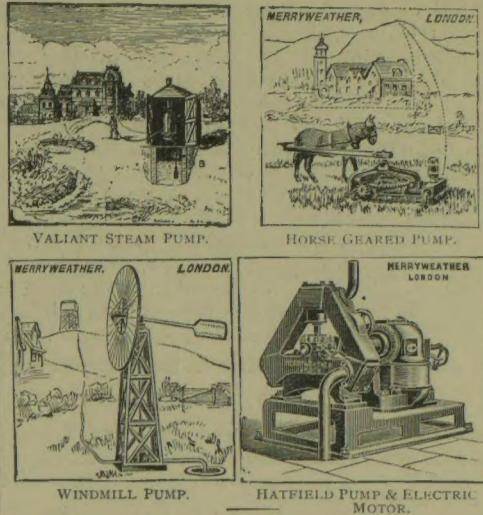
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 17, 1905) of MR. BRIGGS PRIESTLEY, of Ferncliffe, Apperley, Yorks, late M.P. for the Pudsey Division, and head of Priestley's, Limited, worsted manufacturers, who died on Oct. 21, has been proved by William Edwin Briggs Priestley, M.P., and Arthur Priestley, M.P., the sons, and William Alfred Whitehead, the value of the property being £282,059. The testator gives the Ferncliffe estate to his son William Edwin, he paying £5000 to his brother Arthur, and his daughter Emily having the right to reside there for two years from the date of his death; £1000 to Nutter's Orphanage; £500 to the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution; £1000 for distribution amongst his workpeople; £500 to his servants; £150 each to the daughters of his brothers Henry and Thomas; and £450, in trust, for his nephew Arthur Bolton Priestley. Four tenths of the residue he leaves to his son William Edwin, two tenths each in trust for his son Arthur and his daughter Emily, and one tenth

each in trust for his grandsons John Gillies Priestley and Arthur Geoffrey Priestley.

The will (dated March 22, 1904) of MR. WILLIAM CHARLES COLLINS, of Upper Lawn, Tulse Hill, who died on Nov. 27, has been proved by Miss Fanny Collins, the daughter, and Frederick Scott Tanner, the value of the estate being £101,293. The testator gives £50 per annum for seven years each to the London Congregational Union, the Church Aid Society, in connection therewith, the London City Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the Ragged School Union; and £150 per annum to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. M. Collins, for life, and then £3000, in trust, for his grandchildren, Alfred William and Mary Eleanor. The income from one third of the residue is to be paid to his daughter Emily for life, and subject thereto he leaves all his property to his daughters Fanny and Jessie.

The will (dated April 25, 1891) of MR. PHILLIPS LLOYD FLETCHER, of Nerquis Hall, Flint, who died on Sept. 10, has been proved by his sisters, and they have sworn the value of the property to be £63,833. He gives

his property in Merioneth and Carnarvon to his sisters Harriette, Frances Emma, Mary, and Charlotte Elizabeth, and the survivor of them, and on the decease of such survivor to his sister Henrietta Esther Elwes. Subject to a legacy of £100 to Mrs. Elwes and an annuity of £40 to his butler Henry Stuart, he leaves the residue of his property to his sisters Harriette, Frances Emma, Mary, and Charlotte Elizabeth.

The following are other important wills now proved—

Mr. George Ayscough Wilkinson, Monkenholt, Hadley Green, Barnet	£40,345
Mr. Robert Mowbray, Quadring, Lincoln, farmer	£34,687
Mr. Joseph Ronald Clive, Wootton, Berkswell, Warwick	£31,679
Mrs. Mary Hanbury, 28, Princes Gate, and Blythwood, Burnham, Bucks	£28,786
Mr. Edwin Ludlow, 145, Bristol Road, Edgbaston.	£25,080
Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart., Surrenden-Dering, Kent, Minister at Rio.	£6,538

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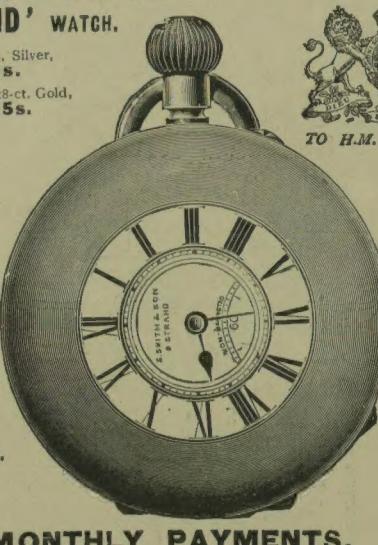
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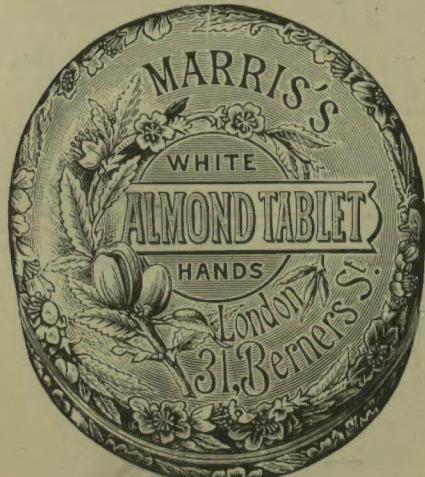
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